

REPORT
ON THE
Administration
OF THE
DUNGARPUR STATE
RAJPUTANA.
FOR THE
year 1943-44
(*Vikrami 2000-2001*).



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY
DUNGARPUR
SHRI LAKSHMAN BIJAYA PRINTING PRESS.
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To

His Highness,

Rai-Rayan (Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraja,)

Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur,

K. C. S. I.

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State for the year 1943-44 [Vikrami 2000-2001].

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Virbhadra Singh,

Maharaj,

*Dated Dungarpur, }
the 25th July, 1945. }*

Musahib-i-Ala, Dungarpur State.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Dungarpur State.

The State is situated in the south of Rajputana and lies between the parallels of 23°20' and 24°1' North Latitude and 73°22' and 74°23' East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Udaipur State (Mewar); on the west by the Idar State; on the south by the States of Lunawara, Kadana and Sant; and on the east by the Banswara State.

Geographical Position
and Boundaries

2. The country, though fairly open in the south and east, consists for the most part of rocky hills covered with jungles. The hills attain no great height, the highest peak which is in the extreme north-west, is 1,811 feet above the sea. In the eastern half the land gradually slopes to the Mahi river, and much of it is very fertile. The only perennial rivers are the Mahi and the Som, but there are several other streams such as Jhakam, Majam, Vatrak, Bhadar, Moran, Gangli, Sapan and Veriganga.

Physical Aspects

3. The area of the State is 1,460 square miles and the population according to the census of 1941, is 2,74,282 souls consisting of 1,39,241 males and 1,35,041 females. There are 2,59,149 Hindus, 6,047 Jains, 9,068 Musalmans and 18 of other religions. The rate of increase over the figures of the 1931 Census (2,27,544) works out to 20·5 per cent and is the highest among all the States of Rajputana except Bikaner.

Area and Population

4. The total receipts of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 21,83,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,38,000.

Receipts and Expenditure.

5. The channel of official correspondence is the Political Agent in Mewar and Southern Rajputana States.

Political Relations.

6. The Permanent Salute is 15 Guns.

Salute.

The Ruling Dynasty.

7. The Rulers are the head of the Ahara branch of the illustrious Guhilot (Sisodia) clan of Rajputs. The Guhilots are the most celebrated of the Thirtysix Royal Races of India and are descended from Shri Ram, the hero of the Ramayan. The House of Dungarpur represents the Eldest Branch of the House of Mewar.

8. The State was founded in Samvat 1228 Vikrami (A. D. 1171), by Rawal Samant Singhji, Ruler of Chittor and the eldest son of Rawal Kshem Singhji, who conquered the territory of Vagad which is now divided into the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara. The

Rulers of Dungarpur enjoyed high izzat and dignity during the Moghul period. The Emperor Shahjehan conferred on Maharawal Punrajji, the insignia of the Mahi. Maratib together with a Dedh-Hazari Mansab and a Zat of 1,500 Sowars.

9. Rawal Samant Singhji (1171-1193 A. D.) the Founder of this Dynasty was a mighty warrior who defeated in battle and seriously wounded Ajaipal, the Solanki King of Gujrat. The victory, though decisive, proved to be very costly and when shortly afterwards Kirtipal, the Chauhan Raja of Jalore invaded Mewar, Samant Singhji was saved by the loyal exertions of his younger brother Kumar Singhji, in whose favour, according to the Bards, Samant Singhji voluntarily relinquished the Gadi of his ancestors as a fitting recognition of his brother's loyal services. He, thereupon, migrated south and conquered Vagad which, today consists of the States of Dungarpur and Banswara and a large portion of Mewar Chhapan. Samant Singhji was married to Prithabai, a sister of Prithviraj, the famous Chauhan King of Delhi and Ajmer, to whose assistance he rushed when Shahabuddin Ghori invaded the Chauhan Kingdom and fell fighting with his more famous brother-in-law at the battle of Panipat in 1193 A. D.

10. Rawal Sinhardeoji (1220-1248 A. D.) was the third Ruler of the State. The death of Samant Singhji and the destruction of his army at the battle of Panipat offered an opportunity to the Solankis of Gujarat to avenge the defeat of Ajaipal, whose grandson Bhimdeo invaded Vagad and captured Baroda, the Capital. Sinhardeoji drove the Solankis out of the State.

11. Rawal Deopaldeoji (1260-1286 A. D.) extended his dominions by conquering Arthuna and Galiakot from the Parmars of Malwa.

12. Rawal Virsinhdeoji (1286-1303 A. D.) was killed at the sack of Chittor in 1303 A. D. by Allauddin Khilji where he had gone to help his kinsman Rawal Ratna Singhji of Mewar.

13. Rawal Dungar Singhji (1331-1362 A. D.), the eighth Ruler transferred his capital from Baroda to the site of the present Capital and named it after his own name- Dungarpur.

14. The reign of Rawal Gopinathji (1426-1445 A. D.) is famous for his victory over Ahmed Shah, the Sultan of Gujrat in 1433. He was the builder of the Gaipsagar lake which enhances the beauty of the Capital.

15. Rawal Somdasji (1445-1479 A. D.), the thirteenth Ruler is famous for repelling the invasions of Sultan Mahmud Shah and Sultan Ghiasuddin, both of Mandu, which took place in 1459 and 1474 respectively.

16. Maharawal Udai Singhji I (1497-1527 A. D.) is the most celebrated of the warrior Rulers of this State. He restored Raimal to the Gadi of Idar which had been occupied by a usurper; captured Ahmednagar and punished the Nizamulmulk; drove out Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat and his army from the State and gave shelter to Bahadur Shah of Gujrat when he fled from the intrigues of his father's Court at Ahmedabad. In 1527, he made the supreme sacrifice of his life at the battle of Khanwa, fighting bravely to the last for his kinsman Maharana Sangram Singhji against Babar, the founder of the Mughal Dynasty. Before his death, he had divided Vagad into two parts. The western portion with the Capital, Dungarpur, he retained for his elder son Prithvirajji and the eastern portion, subsequently known as Banswara, he gave to his younger son Jagmalji.

17. Two important events took place during the time of Maharawal Prithvirajji (1527-1549). The first was the final recognition of Banswara as an independent State which was effected by the mediation of Bahadur Shah of Gujrat and the second was the asylum given to the boy Maharana Udai Singhji, who was brought to Dungarpur by the faithful Dhai Panna, who had saved the life of her Sovereign by sacrificing that of her only son.

18. Maharawal Askaranji's reign (1549-1580) witnessed the arrival of the Mughals in these parts for the first time. In 1573, Akbar sent his General, Kunwar Man Singh of Amber to reduce this "refractory Raja". Askaranji, true to the tradition of his race, offered battle inspite of overwhelming odds, rather than surrender tamely. In the plains of Bilpan in this State, the fateful battle was fought and lost. The Maharawal lost two of his nephews, Bagha and Durga and many faithful followers and retired into the hills to the south of the Capital. In 1576, Akbar himself visited these parts and Askaranji was persuaded to attend Court where he was "right royally received". Askaranji was married to Pushpavatibai, a daughter of Rao Maldeoiji of Marwar and gave asylum to his brother-in-law Rao Chandra Senji, when the latter was driven out of Marwar by Akbar.

19. Maharawal Punjrajji (1609-1657), the twentieth Ruler of this Ancient House was honoured by the Emperor Shahjehan by the conferment of the insignia of the Mahi-maratib and the grant of a Dedh-Hazari Mansab and a Zat of 1,500 Sowars, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Emperor in his campaigns in the Deccan.

20. Maharawal Jaswant Singhji I (1661-1691) gave asylum to Prince Akbar, son of the Emperor Aurangzeb, who had fled from his father's wrath and provided an escort for his safe journey upto Rajpipla.

21. In the time of Maharawal Ram Singhji (1702-1730) occurred the first Marhatta incursions into these parts, but this far-sighted Prince steered the State clear of the troubles which lay ahead by making agreement with the Peshwa.

22. Maharawal Shiv Singhji (1730-1785) the twenty-fifth Ruler was the most notable of the 18th century Rulers of this State. He followed the wise policy of his father in respect of the Marhattas and gave peace and prosperity to his country. He was a Sanskrit scholar and a great patron of art and learning. The end of his reign was the signal for 'anarchy' which terminated only in 1818.

23. Maharawal Jaswant Singhji II (1808-1845) concluded the Treaty of "Perpetual Friendship, Alliance and Unity of Interests " with the British Crown, dated the 13th December, 1818. According to Article 9 of this Treaty, a tribute of Rs. 17,500 is paid annually to the British Government.

24. Maharawal Udai Singhji II (1845-1898) rendered loyal service to the British Government in the Mutiny of 1857. He stayed with his army in Kherwara for six months and prevented a mutiny among the troops of that cantonment. In appreciation of his services he was presented with a Khillat and two pieces of cannon. He laid the foundations of a sound and enlightened administration. He established regular Courts and promulgated many reforms. He founded a hospital and opened schools for the education of his subjects.

25. Maharawal Bijaya Singhji (1898-1918) succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his grand-father, Maharawal Udai Singhji. As he was then a minor, the State was placed under a minority Administration. On his assuming Ruling Powers in 1909, His Highness showed himself to be an enlightened Prince and during his short rule of less than 10 years, left his mark on every branch of the administration. The Police, Customs and Forest Departments were reorganised. A survey and settlement of the Rasti villages of the Khalsa area was carried out. More schools were opened and students were sent outside the State for higher education at State expense. The Excise Department was modernized and the Madras system introduced. A bank was opened to encourage trade and advance loans on easy terms to agriculturists. The Bijay Paltan was raised. A great number of small and large bunds were constructed for irrigation purposes. In 1917 His Highness inaugurated the Legislative and Executive Councils. At the out-break of the Great War of 1914-18, His Highness, true to the traditions of his ancestors, offered his personal services on three different occasions, though they were not availed of. An outright contribution of Rs. 1,75,640/- was made towards the prosecution of the war and a substantial sum was invested in War Loans. An aeroplane, a motor ambulance and horses were given and a force of 100 men was sent for garrison duty to Nowgong in Central India. His Highness, who had been created a K. C. I. E., in 1912, died in 1918 just before the end of the War.

26. The House of Dungarpur has during the last 773 years of its existence been brought into relationship by marriage with the important Houses, among others, of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Kishengarh, Jaisalmer Sirohi, Idar and Ratlam.

Present ruler.

27. His Highness Rai-i-Rayan (Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj) Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K. C. S. I., is the present Ruler and is 31st in descent from Rawal Samant Singhji. His Highness was born on the 7th March, 1908 and ascended the Gadi on the 15th November, 1918.

Heir—Apparent—Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur, born on the 14th August, 1931.

Second son—Maharaj Kumar Shri Jai Singhji Sahib, born on the 19th May, 1934.

Third son—Maharaj Kumar Shri Raj Singhji Sahib, born on the 19th December, 1935.

Brothers—Maharaj Shri Virbhadr Singhji Sahib of Punjpur, C. B. E., M. A. (Oxon).

Maharaj Shri Nagendra Singhji Sahib of Karauli, B. A., (Cantab), I. C. S., Bar-at-law.

Maharaj Pradyumna Singhji Sahib of Varsinghpur, M. Sc., (Agri.)

Government of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur.

28. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur is the fountain head of all authority and justice in the State and applications for mercy and all appeals against the decisions of the Raj Prabandh Karini Sabha, the Raj Shasan Sabha and the Amatya Karyalaya lie in the Ijlas-i-Alia.

Ijlas-i-Alia Shri Ji Hazar
Sahib Bahadur,

29. The constitution of the Sabha at the close of the year under review was as follows:—

The Raj Prabandh Karini
or the Executive Council

1. Maharaj Shri Virbhadr Singhji Sahib, C. B. E.,
M. A., (Oxon.), Musaib-i-Ala and Dewan President.
2. Thakur Sangram Singhji of Peith, Home Minister.
3. Mr. Govind Prasadji, Revenue Minister.
4. Thakur Nahar Singhji of Ora. Jagirdar Member
5. Pandit Bhanwar Lal Sharma, B. A., LL. B.,
Mir Munshi Official Member
6. Shah Mohanlalji Public Member
7. Davda Nathulal " "
8. Mulla Gulam Ali " "
9. Vakharia Dadamchand " "

30. Maharaj Shri Virbhadr Singhji Sahib, C. B. E., M. A., (Oxon) continued as Musahib-i-Ala and Dewan throughout the year.

Amatya Karyalaya

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Notable Events.

Shrimati Baijilal Sahiba's
Marriage,

31. The most notable event of the year under review was the auspicious wedding of Shrimati Baijilal Sahiba Shri Sushil Kunwarji with Maharaj Kumar Shri Karni Singhji Bahadur, Heir-Apparent of Bikaner State. The Barat Party consisting of Ruling Princes, Heirs-Apparent, Members of Ruling Families, Nobles, Ministers, and other guests arrived in Dungarpur on the morning of the 25th February, 1944. A reception was held about 2 miles from the Capital. The Bridge-groom and Their Highnesses of the Barat and Manda Parties were brought in procession to the Barat Camp.

32. The actual wedding ceremony took place on the night of the 25th February, 1944 at Shri Bada Mahal where the Bridge-groom arrived after passing in procession through the principal thoroughfares of the Capital which were gaily decorated.

33. Dungarpur presented a picturesque and gay scene on this happy occasion and the guests were entertained by fire-works, illuminations, conjuring performances etc.

34. The following Princes, members of Ruling Families, and other distinguished guests from the Barat Party graced the occasion with their presence:—

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner.

His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Kotah

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Rewa.

His Highness the Maharawat Sahib of Partabgarh.

The Heir-Apparent of Udaipur.

The Heir-Apparent of Rewa.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Amar Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner.

Maharajdhiraaj Shri Sir Ajit Singhji Bahadur, Kt., of
Jodhpur.

Maharaj Shri Sir Bhairon Singhji Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of
Bikaner.

Maharaj Shri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, C. S. I., of Bikaner

Rao Bahadur Rao Nabar Singhji of Bedla, Mewar.

Rawat Tej Singhji of Rawatsar, Bikaner.

Rao Amar Singhji of Bhukarka, Bikaner.

Thakur Heer Singhji of Sankhu, Bikaner.

Rao Baldeo Singhji of Sattasar, Bikaner.

Major-General Ap Sir Onkar Singhji, Kt., C. I. E., of
Palaitha, Kotah.

35. The following Princes, members of Ruling Families and other distinguished guests graced the occasion from the Manda side:-

His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Banswara.

His Highness the Raja Sahib of Narsinghgarh.

The Maharana Sahib of Danta.

The Rajadhiraj Sahib of Shahpura.

The Heir-Apparent of Banswara.

The Heir-Apparent of Panna.

The Heir-Apparent of Wankaner.

The Heir-Apparent of Danta.

The Heir-Apparent of Shahpura.

The Tika Sahib of Wankaner.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Narpal Singhji Sahib of Banswara.

Maharaj Lal Singhji of Banswara

Maharaj Chatra Singhji of Banswara.

Maharaj Ajatshatru Singhji of Dhampur.

Rao Bahadur Maharaj Prabhunath Singhji of Narsinghgarh.

Maharaj Veervikram Singhji of Lunawara.

Thakur Shambhu Singhji of Deogaon-Baghera.

36. Scenes of befitting splendour marked with traditional ceremonial were witnessed upto the 27th February, 1944, when the Barat Party made its return journey. On the night of the 26th February, 1944, a State banquet was held at Shri Udai Bilas Palace. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur in proposing the toast of the Bride-groom, delivered the following speech:-

“ It is a matter of great pleasure and satisfaction to me that I rise to say a few words on this auspicious occasion which by the grace of God marks the reuniting of the illustrious House of Bikaner with mine after more than 200 years. That this alliance was destined to be concluded in my lifetime is a matter of added gratification to me, particularly, when I know so well, the bride-groom, his illustrious father and the glorious achievements of his peerless grand-father of blessed memory whose friendship I shall ever cherish..

“ During the short time that His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner has been guiding the destinies of his State, he has given convincing proof of all those qualities that go to make a Ruler the true father of his Praja. He has applied

himself to this noble task of serving his people in a manner that has evoked the genuine love of his beloved subjects and the admiration of his friends and well-wishers as well as those who have the well-being of States at heart. His Highness has already come right to the fore among his Order and true to the tradition of his ancestors has demonstrated to the full the traits of a soldier-statesman that he undoubtedly is.

“ Very few young Princes have shown more promise than the Maharaj Kumar Sahib. He is capable, well-read and large-hearted and his personal charm, coupled with the great virtue of steadiness, has an attraction all its own. To me the progress of his career has been a matter of absorbing interest and one pregnant with potentialities of a brilliant future. I hope I am not flattering him too much when I say this, for I regard myself very fortunate indeed in concluding an alliance with so distinguished and gifted a family.

“ I would like, if I may, to take this opportunity of acknowledging my high sense of appreciation and gratitude for all the help so willingly given in connection with the marriage by my dear uncle Maharaj Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, whom I miss so much this evening.

“ Finally, I pray to God that He may bless this alliance. May it be a source of continued happiness to the Royal House of Bikaner.

“ Your Highnesses, Princes and Gentlemen, I invite you to join me in drinking to the long life, health and happiness of the bride-groom.

“ Your Highnesses and Gentlemen, I have now great pleasure in proposing the very good health of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner and the Bikaner Royal Family.”

37. His Highness then delivered the following speech offering his warm welcome to the Ruling Princes, Heirs-Apparent and other distinguished guests:—

“ I would be failing in my duty if I were not to express my heartfelt gratitude to all Their Highnesses, the Heirs-Apparent and members of their families for doing me the honour of gracing this auspicious occasion with their presence at much personal inconvenience in these difficult times when conditions for travel are far from pleasant. To Their Highnesses of Jodhpur, Rewa, Kotah and Partabgarh, I extend a most cordial welcome. Although this is not the first time that His Highness of Kotah has honoured me with a visit, Their Highnesses of Jodhpur, Rewa and Partabgarh are visiting Dungarpur for the first time and I am greatly delighted that

this auspicious occasion should have afforded Their Highnesses the opportunity to grace Dungarpur with their presence. I also extend to the Heirs-Apparent of Udaipur and Rewa a very hearty welcome and I am particularly happy to see amidst us a prospective bridegroom-Maharaj Kumar Amar Singhji Bahadur, the bridegroom's charming brother, and my old schoolmate Maharajdhiraj Sir Ajit Singhji Sahib.

"No one is more welcome here than my dear respected uncle His Highness of Banswara and my dear brother His Highness of Narsingharh, who inspite of reasons of health, have both extended to me the great consideration of affording me the privilege of enjoying their company. His Highness of Banswara is one of us and I am deeply grateful to him for all the help he has given me, as he should, for I look upon him as the Chief Host. I also extend my warmest and most cordial welcome to Their Highnesses of Danta and Shahpura and the Heirs Apparent of Banswara, Panna and that charming Prince my dear brother-in-law the Heir-Apparent of Wankaner and the Heirs-Apparent of Shahpura and Danta.

"Your Highnesses and Gentlemen, I have now the honour of proposing the toast of my illustrious guests, Their Highnesses the Ruling Princes and the Heirs-Apparent present."

38. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner replied on behalf of the Bridegroom, the Ruling Princes and Heirs-Apparent in the following words:—

"It is with great pleasure that I rise to reply on behalf of my son, my brother Princes and Maharaj Kumars and myself to the toasts proposed by His Highness the Maharawal Sahib in such eloquent and kind terms. These are no mere conventional or formal words; for to a father there are but few occasions of greater joy than the celebration of the weddings of his own children.

"As His Highness has said, the alliance which we are now celebrating is not the first of its kind between the two Houses of Dungarpur and Bikaner, as history records that my ancestor, Maharaja Sujan Singhji married a Dungarpur Princess over two centuries ago. The relationship which is being renewed today will, I am happy to feel, be further greatly strengthened by the Wedding which we hope to celebrate in due course of the Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Dungarpur with my niece. Apart altogether from these ties of flesh and blood, it affords great happiness to us all in Bikaner to recall that personal relations of a very intimate and cordial nature had existed till the very last between my revered father of beloved memory and His Highness the Maharawal Sahib. I am also

happy in the knowledge that towards me personally His Highness bears the genuine feelings and love of a brother which I on my part reciprocate wholeheartedly, and it is a source of supreme gratification to me that these relations have continued unbroken ever since we first came to know each other.

“His Highness’ very high and affectionate reference to my elder son has deeply touched me as I am sure it has indeed touched him, for which he and I are both extremely grateful. I consider it a matter of good fortune that my son should have in his father-in-law a liberal minded and progressive Prince of such personal charm and great qualities of head and heart.

“I greatly value the many generous and nice things which His Highness has further been good enough to say in far too flattering terms, in regard to what little service it has been possible for me to render to my State and people, for which I offer my very sincere thanks.

“I know every one of you will join me in echoing the sentiments voiced by His Highness and invoking the blessings of Providence on the bride and bridegroom and in wishing them a long and prosperous married life of unalloyed happiness and health.

“Before concluding I would like, on behalf of Their Highnesses the Ruling Princes, the Maharaj Kumars and the other guests, to give expression to our deep sense of gratitude for the most warm welcome that has been extended to us and the wonderful hospitality which we have been enjoying. We have received the utmost kindness and consideration at the hands of our esteemed and noble host whose personal direction and touch can be noticed at every corner in attending to our minutest needs and comforts, and the perfection of the various arrangements further speaks for itself. We would also take this opportunity of thanking most heartily His Highness’ brothers and the staff and officers of Dungarpur who have done so much to make our stay all the more happy and enjoyable.

“The grateful thanks of myself and my son are due to Their Highnesses and all the other guests at this table for the cordial and enthusiastic manner in which they have responded to our toasts, and I would now ask you all to join me in drinking a bumper to the health of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Dungarpur and couple with it the health of the Members of the Dungarpur Royal Family.”

guns was fired, prisoners were released, the poor were fed and prayers were offered in temples and mosques. There was general rejoicing among His Highness' subjects throughout the State.

40. On this auspicious occasion, His Highness was graciously pleased to make the following announcements:—

- (a) the grant of the Pattas of Sabli and Baroda in Jagir (Jivika) to Maharaj Kumar Shri Jaya Singhji Sahib and Maharaj Kumar Shri Raj Singhji Sahib respectively,
- (b) to sanction an increase of 43% in the budget of the Education Department,
- (c) to sanction 2 lakhs of rupees to be spent on roads in the State within two years,
- (d) to sanction the opening of three Ayurvedic dispensaries at Dhambola, Sabla and Kanba,
- (e) to sanction dearness allowance to State servants of lower grades,
- (f) to grant suitable rewards and increments in salaries to State servants in appreciation of their services,
- (g) to grant village Padardi in Jagir to Lt. Col. Thakur Nathu Singh of Gumanpura who is at present serving in the 1st Battalion of the 7th Rajput Regiment (Queen Victoria's own Light Infantry), and
- (h) to confer the personal Izzat of Battisa grade upon the Gudabandi Tankedars of Deolan, Indora and Ved.

41. The Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated as usual on the 8th June, 1943. The poor were fed and prayers were offered in places of worship.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday

Grant of Imperial Honours.

42. The Honour of the title of Commander of the British Empire was conferred upon Maharaj Shri Virbhadra Singhji Sahib, Musahib-i-Ala of the State, by His Imperial Majesty on the New Year's Day.

Distinguished Visitors.

43. The following distinguished guests, (in addition to those who visited during the marriage of Shrimati Baijilal Sahiba) visited Dungarpur during the year under report:—

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| (1) Maharaj Lal Singhji Sahib of Banswara. | } | (i) on the 20th and 21st November, 1943; |
| | | (ii) from the 12th to the 14th December, 1943; |
| | | (iii) on the 12th and 13th June 1944; and |
| | | (iv) on the 7th and 8th September, 1944. |
| (2) The Thakur Sahib of Muli from the 25th to 27th November, 1943. | | |
| (3) Maharaj Shri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur C. S. I., of Shivpuri, Bikaner. | } | (i) from the 22nd to 25th December, 1943. |
| | | (ii) on the 14th and 15th February, 1944. |
| (4) Lt. Col. G. Kirkbride, Political Agent in Mewar and Southern Rajputana States. | } | (i) on the 20th January, 1944. |
| | | (ii) on the 5th and 6th April, 1944, accompanied by Mrs. Kirkbride. |
| (5) Maharaj Shanker Singhji Sahib of Banswara on the 12th and 13th June, 1944. | | |
| (6) Maharaj Chhatra Singhji Sahib of Banswara on the 7th and 8th September, 1944. | | |

His Highness' Tours and Visits.

46. His Highness visited—

(1) Within the State—

Katara—from the 8th to 11th March, 1944.

(2) Out side the State—

(i) Delhi-(a) from the 10th to 18th October, 1943, to attend the formal session of the Chamber of Princes.

(b) on the 20th of March, to attend a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

(c) from 11th to 20th September, 1944, to attend meetings of the Standing Committee and Sub-Committees of the Chamber of Princes.

(ii) Ajmer-(a) on the 11th November, 1943, to attend the Mayo College Annual Prize-giving and the Meetings of the General Council and Working Committee.

(b) from the 25th to the 28th March, 1944, to preside over the Sub-Committee appointed to recommend reforms in the working of the Mayo College.

- (iii) Shahpura— from 14th to 17th November, 1943; on being invited by the Rajadhiraj Sahib of Shahpura, His Highness visited Shahpura informally.
- (iv) Banswara— on the 22nd and 23rd November, 1943. At the invitation of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Banswara to attend the Shri Shatchandi Yagya.
- (v) Bombay— (a) from the 26th December, 1943 to the 3rd January 1944, on private business.
- (b) from the 9th to 20th July, 1944, to attend the meetings of the Standing Committee and Sub-Committees of the Chamber of Princes.
- (iv) Udaipur— on the 11th and 12th January, 1944. On the invitation of His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur, His Highness paid a formal visit.
- (vi) Hoshangabad— from 20th May to 11th June, 1944,
(C. P.) His Highness was on a shooting trip.

Important changes in the Personnel.

45. Mr. Roop Lal Gandhi, B. A., LL. B., was appointed Boundary Officer with effect from the 2nd October, 1943.

46. During the year under review, His Highness was graciously pleased to create the posts of the Revenue Minister and Home Minister. Mr. Govind Prasad, the Revenue and Settlement Officer was placed in charge of the portfolio of Revenue Minister and Thakur Sangram Singhji of Peith was made the Home Minister.

47. The services of Mr. Ambalal T. Patel, the Agricultural Officer were dispensed with from August, 1944.

48. Rao Bahadur Chunnilalji Setalwad, C. I. E., Bar-at-law, the Judicial Minister, died on the 9th September, 1944.

Nobles and Sardars.

49. On the auspicious occasion of his birthday, His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur was graciously pleased to announce—

- (1) a remission of Rs. 500/— per annum in the tribute payable to the State by Thakur Sangram Singhji of Peith,
- (2) the conferment, as a personal distinction, of the Izzat of Battisa on the following Gudabundi

Tankedars:—

- (i) Thakur Fateh Singh of Deolan.
- (ii) Thakur Hanumat Singh of Indora.
- (iii) Rao Lal Singh of Ved.

50. Thakur Guman Singh of Padla-Thoor and Thakur Hamir Singh of Padardi Laghu died during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

THE WAR EFFORT.

51. It will be recalled that His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur had placed his personal services and the entire resources of the Dungarpur State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the outbreak of the War. Ever since then, His Highness has, with a singleness of purpose, devoted his personal attention towards accelerating and stimulating the War Effort of the State

His Highness' Personal
interest.

52. The eleventh meeting of the Dungarpur War Board was held on the 8th April 1944. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur was graciously pleased to preside. With a view to accelerate the war efforts of the State, twelve resolutions were unanimously adopted. The two vacancies caused in the membership of the Board by the retirement of Pt. Ramcharan Misra and the death of Mr. Niazmohammad Khan were filled in by the appointment of Mr. Mohammad Ismail Khan and Mr. Goverdhanlal Garg.

War Board.

53. During the year under review Rs. 93,251-0-7 were contributed to the various funds as detailed below:—

Monetary Contributions

(1)	Defence Bonds and Loans	Rs. 90,000-0- 0
(2)	Red Cross Society Fund	Rs. 1,000-0- 0
(3)	Expenses in connection with recruitment ...	Rs. 1,547-6- 0
(4)	Labour Gang ...	Rs. 93-7- 8
(5)	Miscellaneous ...	Rs. 610-2-11
Total		Rs. 93,251-0- 7

54. The following statement gives a complete picture of the State's financial War Effort upto the 30th September 1944:—

(1)	His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund ...	Rs. 1,75,101- 0- 0
(2)	Red Cross Society Fund	Rs. 9,100- 0- 0
(3)	St. Dunstan's Section of the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	Rs. 2,500- 0- 0
(4)	Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund	Rs. 640- 0- 0
(5)	Hellenic War Fund	Rs. 100- 0- 0
(6)	Amenities for troops overseas	Rs. 960- 6- 0
(7)	Expenses incurred in connec- tion with the State's Labour Gang	Rs. 2,899-11- 8
(8)	Expenses incurred in connec- tion with recruitment	Rs. 1,547- 6- 0

(9)	Purchase of Defence Bonds	
	and Loans	Rs. 1,10,000- 0- 0
(10)	Miscellaneous	Rs. 5,644-14-11
	Total	Rs. 3,08,493- 6- 7

Recruitment

55. Recruitment to the Indian Army was vigorously conducted during the year. Two paid recruiters were appointed who worked directly under the Honorary Secretary of the War Board. Those persons who assisted the recruiters or brought recruits direct to the Honorary Secretary of the War Board were suitably rewarded. Capt. Mahmud, the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Ajmer Office, and Capt. Mehtab Singh came to Dungarpur from time to time to carry out medical tests of the recruits and to take them to Ajmer.

56. A Recruiting Office was opened in Dungarpur with Mr. R. P. Tripathi as the Extra-Assistant Recruiting Officer. A few months later, however, on the opening of a Recruiting Office in Udiapur, the Dungarpur Office was closed and Pt. Bhanwarlal Sharma, the Honorary Secretary of the War Board was appointed as the Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer, Dungarpur.

57. During the year, 70 recruits were enlisted and sent for the Indian Army. This brings the total number of recruits from the State to approximately 660 in all. A large number of the subjects of this State have been enrolled from Kherwara in the Mowar State as well as from centres in British India. It is, therefore, not possible to give the exact number of State subjects serving in the Army, but it may be recorded that a number of them are serving overseas as combatants.

58. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur was graciously pleased to grant generous concessions to recruits under Firman No. 2103, dated the 31st July, 1944.

Officer recruits.

59. An appeal for Officer Recruits was received from the Government of India during the year. In response whereof His Highness was graciously pleased to announce a number of munificent concessions to candidates who came forward for enlistment and got selected by the Selection Board. These concessions included, among others, a reward of Rs 1,000/- to the recruit at the time of departure a pension of Rs. 10/- per month to the family of the recruit for the period of service outside the State, free medical aid to the family and free education for the children of the recruit, suspension of all civil, criminal and revenue proceedings against him, a reward of 5 bighas of land in Muafi or a cash reward of Rs. 1,000/- on the recruit's return to Dungarpur, a suitable pension in case of disablement and a reward of Rs 1,000/- together with suitable monthly pension to his family in case of death in action.

60. Five candidates-Kunwar Nahar Singh Rathor, Saktawat

Kesar Singh, Chauhan Prithi Singh, Mr. Umar Khan and Mr. Vijay Shanker, applied for enlistment. Their applications were forwarded to the proper authority through the Political Agent in Mewar and Southern Rajputana States, but unfortunately they failed to get selected.

61. The Dungarpur Labour Gang consisting of one Gang Commander and fifty labourers which had left Dungarpur on the 5th May 1943, returned on the 10th December 1943, after more than six months' service outside the State. On arrival the Gang was accorded a fitting reception and was entertained by the Shri Bijaya Paltan.

Labour Gang.

62. At the instance of the Labour Department of the Government of India, the work of enlisting labourers for the Rajputana Labour Unit was taken in hand. By the end of the year under review 298 labourers had been enlisted. It is hoped to raise this number to 500 by December, 1944, when the labourers are to be sent out of the State. Under Firman No. 2739, dated the 1st September 1944, His Highness was graciously pleased to grant liberal concessions to the labourers.

63. The State has lent to the Government of India one steam road-roller. Certain types of dresses, shoes, a radio set and other miscellaneous articles, costing approximately Rs. 3,000/— were contributed by His Highness to the White Elephant Stall, Abu, in response to Lady Lothian's appeal. His Highness further donated a pair of binoculars for use of military officers on field service and sent one lac local biris for Indian Soldiers abroad.

Other assistance.

64. The State has promulgated Rules providing for free education and grant of scholarships in deserving cases, to the children of soldiers employed on active service. Similarly the Soldiers' Litigation Act has been enacted to protect the interests of the soldiers and their families in any judicial or revenue proceedings conducted against them during their absence.

Facilities and protection to families of soldiers.

65. Woollen gloves, scarfs and balaclava helmets were prepared according to samples and despatched to the Red Cross Depot, Town Hall, Bombay. Ladies, particularly, the mistresses of Shri Devendra Kanya Pathshala took keen interest in preparing woollen articles.

Red Cross Work-Pa

66. The Military Budget of the State before the War broke out amounted to Rs. 23,146/— while during the year under report it amounted to Rs. 45,300/—. Thus due to war conditions the military budget has registered an increase of 96 per cent.

Military Budget.

67. The annual expenditure on the State Police in the year 1938-39, i. e. the year the war broke out, amounted to Rs. 46,798/— while Rs. 68,300/— were provided during the year 1943-44. This shows an increase of 46 per cent.

Police Budget.

Civil Supplies.

General.

68. The Superintendent of Customs and Excise continued to work as the Controller of Supplies throughout the year.

Food—grain.

69. In respect of the staple food-grains, specially wheat and maize, the State is self-sufficient, while in the case of paddy, gram and pulses it is a surplus area, though the surpluses declared have been very small. To exercise proper control and check over the prices of food-grains, suitable measures were adopted. In the Capital wheat and maize are sold only at the State Grain Shops at fixed prices and are made available at all times to every one of His Highness' subjects. The rates of all food-grains in the producing as well as consuming areas have also been fixed and are considerably lower than those prevailing in the neighbouring States or in British India. It has been a matter of great satisfaction both to His Highness' Government and to the people at large that the measures adopted by the State have proved to be not only adequate but have ensured a comparatively cheap and regular supply throughout the State.

Gur, Salt, Sugar and
Kerosene.

70. Gur, Kerosene, Salt and Sugar have also been brought under control. The supply of Gur, Salt and Sugar has been sufficient and consequently there has been no difficulty in the distribution of these commodities. The Kerosene position has, however, been a matter of great anxiety to His Highness' Government. The quota of kerosene now allowed to the State represents 20 per cent of its pre-war consumption figures. Consequently, save for the urban areas there has been an enforced "black out" throughout the State. Repeated representations for increasing the meagre and unfair quota have not produced any results and the scarcity of this essential article continues to be acutely felt as equitable distribution between urban and rural areas has proved impracticable owing to the 80 per cent reduction effected in its supply.

Cotton Cloth and Yarn

71. With a view to control the prices of cotton cloth and yarn which had shot up to unprecedented heights and in order to co-operate with the measures taken in British India, the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1943, was promulgated in the State. The Superintendent of Customs and Excise was appointed as the Textile Commissioner for the State. The arrival of Standard Cloth for sale in the State, relieved somewhat, the shortage of cloth, which had begun to be felt for the first time and also helped to tone down the prices of dhoties and saris.

Small coins.

72. The stern measures adopted by His Highness' Government against hoarders of small coins during the previous year, had the desired result and the situation continued to be easier throughout the year under review. The proposal for minting copper coins for circulation in the State to further relieve the shortage has been engaging the attention of His Highness' Government.

73. Every effort was made in economising the consumption of Petrol, but in this matter too as in Kerosene, His Highness' Government have been greatly handicapped by the fact that the present quota of petrol allowed to them is barely 25 per cent of their pre-war consumption figures. Efforts have been made to have the quota increased without success and the State experiences great difficulty in the matter of transport as the nearest railway station is more than sixty miles from the Capital.

Petrol Rationing.

74. Similarly, the quota of tyres and tubes allowed to the State is so small that it is difficult to keep even the essential services running.

Rubber Goods,

Control Orders.

75. As a measure of co-operation with the Government of India in these times of grave emergency the following important Orders, in addition to those mentioned above specifically, have been promulgated:—

Other Control Orders

- (1) The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance.
- (2) The Drugs Control Order.
- (3) The Forward Contracts Prohibition Order.
- (4) The Dungarpur State Motor Vehicles Control Order.
- (5) The Dungarpur Vegetable Oil and Oil Cakes (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order.
- (6) The Control of Imported Engineering Stores Order.
- (7) The Dungarpur Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order.
- (8) The Dungarpur Paper Control (Distribution) Order.

76. The State's Anti-Inflation policy merits the unqualified gratitude of the entire mass of His Highness' subjects in these hard times. The customs tariff has been so regulated that the needy gets his necessities without trouble and the trading community is left with the least margin for profiteering. The low rates of food-grains obtaining in the State are nowhere else to be found and other essential commodities sold under State control are obtainable at reasonable cost and without hardship. The promulgation of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance and other Control Orders have not only checked inflation in the State which in any case was negligible but the State's policy in general and the regulation of prices of food-grains in particular have contributed towards the checking of inflation even beyond the limits of the State.

Anti-Inflation Policy

Miscellaneous.

77. Mr. Goverdhanlal Garg continued to work as the Chief Organiser of the National War Front Movement in the State. The victories gained by the allies during the year restored the confidence of the people and the efforts of the organisation were directed towards

The National War Front

strengthening the Home Front by encouraging the Grow More Food Campaign and launching the National Savings Scheme.

78. During the year, the Rajputana National War Front Mobile Unit visited Dungarpur in the middle of May 1944. They gave four cinema shows, two at the Capital and one each in Sagwara and Navadera. The pictures were about the War, the Savings Scheme and the Grow More Food Campaign.

Grow More Food
Campaign

79. Propaganda on behalf of the Grow More Food Campaign was also carried out through the Revenue Department and the Department of Agriculture. The cultivation of methi and cotton was discouraged and the cultivators were given good seeds and implements for digging wells. They were also encouraged to make good manure and to keep their live-stock healthy.

Small Savings Scheme

80. With a view to explain to the people the benefits of the Small Savings Scheme and stimulate the investment in Defence Savings Certificates, His Highness was graciously pleased to appoint a sub-committee for the purpose, consisting of the following:—

- (1) Mr. Goverdhanlal Garg
- (2) Shah Mohanlalji
- (3) Mr. Mohammad Ismail Khan
- (4) Kotadia Nanchand
- (5) Mulla Gulam Ali
- (6) Vakharia Dadamchand.

By the end of the year under report Rs. 13,820/— worth of National Savings Certificates had been purchased.

Civic Guard

81. The Dungarpur Civic Guard continued to function as before. They were drilled and instructed in air raid precaution work and First Aid.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE.

The Accounts Department.

82. Pandit Lakshmi Shanker, the State Accountant, continued to hold charge throughout the year.

General

83. The gross income (excluding the opening balance) of the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,82,707-4-1 as against Rs. 15,41,249-4-5 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,37,818-12-5 as against the previous year's expenditure of Rs. 11,38,993-1-11. Statements of Revenue and Expenditure are given in Appendices II and III.

Revenue and Expenditure

84. During the year under report, the Revenue exceeded the Expenditure by Rs. 5,44,888-7-8 as against the preceding year's surplus of Rs. 4,02,256-2-6. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 3,88,489-4-5 was added to the 'Reserves'.

85. The State Treasury remained with the Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank. An aggregate sum of Rs. 45,73,525-3-3 changed hands during the year as compared with Rs. 31,45,472-11-10 in the previous year.

The State Treasury.

86. In order to ensure that the departments do not spend beyond the sanctioned allotments, a register known as 'Contingent Register' is maintained in the Accounts Office. Every bill is first audited. Then every item in it is entered in the 'Contingent Register' under the appropriate budget head, if the inclusion of any item in the bill under the appropriate head has the effect of the allotment under the head being exceeded, the bill is returned to the department concerned.

Check on expenditure

87. The following Statement shows the position regarding pensions:—

Pensions.

	No. of pensioners.	Amount paid annually. Rs.
At the end of the year 1942-43	108	9,642/—
Decrease by death during 1943-44	8	522/—
Balance	100	9,120/—
Increase by new pensions sanctioned during 1943-44.	5	216/—
Total at the end of 1943-44	105	9,336/—

88. The figures for the working of the Provident Fund for the State Employee's are given below:—

	No. of Subscribers	Rs.	as.	p.
Closing balance for the year 1942-43	169	14,763	8	2
Credit during the year 1943-44	57	6,526	14	0
Total	226	21,300	6	2
Decrease and Payments during the year 1943-44	13	1,148	10	2
Balance at the end of the year 1943-44	213	20,151	12	0

89. This amount stands invested as under :—

3% Government of India Loan 1949-52	Rs. 5,000-	0-3
3% Government of India War Loan		
1952-54	Rs. 10,000-	0-0
Deposit with the State Treasury	Rs. 5,151-	12-0
Total	Rs. 20,151-	12-0

90. The details of the amount are as under:—

Employees' contribution	...	Rs. 13,434-	8-0
State Aid	...	Rs. 6,717-	4-0
Total	...	Rs. 20,151-	12-0

The Audit Department.

General. 91. Mr. Bijayalal Jain, B. Com., continued to hold charge as the State Auditor throughout the year.

Audit. 92. During the year under report, the accounts of the under-mentioned departments were audited, their irregularities detected and got rectified:—

1. Shri Vijay Dharma Sabha,
2. The State Kothar,
3. Education Department,
4. Stables,
5. Medical Department,
6. Customs and Excise Department,
7. Agricultural Department.

The State Bank.

General 93. Kotadia Nanchand continued as the Munim of the Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank and Seth Motilal as the Munim of the Vasudeo Murlidhar Branch at Sagwara

Net profit. 94. The net profit of the Bank during the Vikrami year 2000 (A. D. 1942-43) amounted to Rs. 52,033-9-7 as against Rs. 24,413/- in the previous year as the following statement shows:—

Income						Expenditure					
Details	Dungarpur Bank	Sagwara Branch	Simalwara Branch	Sabla Branch	Total	Details	Dungarpur Bank	Sagwara Branch	Simalwara Branch	Sabla Branch	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest and Hundawan.	45,423	7,476	2,714	2,509	58,122	Interest and Hundawan	21,037	2,581	1,011	1,095	25,724
Profit on sale of gold, cloth etc.	24,294	...	25	297	24,616	Office establishment and Contingencies ...	2,992	1,002	252	250	4,496
Miscellaneous ...	816	90	...	5	911	Miscellaneous & Festivals ...	693	199	95	46	1,033
						Loss ...	361	...	...	...	361
						Total ...	25,083	3,782	1,358	1,391	31,614
						Profit ...	45,450	3,784	1,381	1,419	52,034
Total ...	70,533	7,566	2,739	2,811	83,649	Grand total	70,533	7,566	2,739	2,810	83,648

95. The balance sheet of the Bank on the first day of the month of Kartik of Vikrami Samvat year 2000 is printed below:—

Financial Statement

Liabilities						Assets					
Details	Dungarpur Bank	Sagwara Branch	Simalwara Branch	Sabla Branch	Total	Details	Dungarpur Bank	Sagwara Branch	Simalwara Branch	Sabla Branch	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reserve Fund ...	70,739	...	...	...	70,739	Loans advanced on security	2,0963	37,931	21,085	7,444	3,17,423
Chauthan Reserve Fund .	1,10,986	28,647	49	70	1,39,752	Loans advanced without security	1,74,401	10,657	4,514	3,496	1,93,068
Loan due by Branches ..	...	33,455	...	...	33,455	Other loans ..	1,95,239	26,267	828	2,621	2,24,955
State Deposit	29,985	...	...	...	29,985	Reserve of Branches ..	33,455	...	...	...	33,455
Public Deposits	5,25,068	59,553	30,595	20,854	6,36,060	Hundies and Purjas ...	7,700	19,910	3,925	6,608	38,138
Other Deposits	1,95,549	...	...	...	1,95,549	Cash certificates, securities & war bonds	15,000	...	...	...	15,000
Miscellaneous	12,360	2,042	93	...	14,495	Dead stock ..	74,872	...	...	810	75,682
						Cash balance ...	2,38,507	32,716	1,766	1,369	2,74,358
Total ...	9,44,687	1,28,697	30,787	20,924	11,20,045						
Net Profit	45,450	3,784	1,381	1,419	52,034						
Total ...	9,90,137	1,27,481	32,118	22,343	11,72,079	Total ..	9,90,137	1,27,481	32,118	22,343	11,72,079

Stamps.

96. Mr. Rooplal Gandhi, B. A., LL. B, was appointed Stamp Inspection Officer during the year under report.

97. The following statement shows the total revenue derived from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps, petition paper and penalties and deficit stamp duties:—

	1942-43	1943-44
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Judicial Stamps.	20,425-13-0	20,232-0-0
(2) Non-Judicial Stamps and Petition Papers.	5,823-15-6	7,111-5-0
(3) Penalties and Deficit Duties.	1,132- 3-0	895-1-6
Total	27,381-15-6	28,238-6-6

98. The expenditure on the printing of stamps, manufacture of petition paper, commission to the vendors and refunds on account of unused stamps amounted to Rs. 1,920-3-7 as compared with Rs. 921-13-1 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

The Revenue Department.

99. The Department remained under the general supervision of Mr. Govind Prasad, the Revenue Minister, throughout the year. Mr. Goverdhanlal Garg, B. A. continued to work as the Muntazim Mal.

General

100. The Muntazim was on tour for 18 days during the year.

Tours.

101. The total area of cultivated land is nearly 300 square miles. The aggregate area of cultivated Khalsa lands is 164 square miles and that of Jagir and Muafi lands under cultivation is approximately the same.

Area of cultivated land.

102. For administrative purposes the State is divided into four Revenue Tafas, namely, Baran, Tarpod, Chhasat and Chaurasi, each under a Girdawar.

Administrative Divisions

103. The total number of villages in the State during the year under report remained 817. Of these 414 were Khalsa, 303 were Jagir and 100 were Muafi villages as compared with 418 Khalsa, 296 Jagir and 103 Muafi villages during the previous year.

Number of villages

104. The system of tenure in the State is ryotwary. The Darbar are the owner of all land in the State; the cultivator possesses the hereditary right to cultivate his land. He cannot sell it, though he can mortgage it for a maximum period of 20 years. A mortgage for any longer period requires the special sanction of the State. The cultivator is not dispossessed of his holding save for non-payment of rent. The cultivator enjoys these rights whether in Khalsa, Jagir or Muafi.

Revenue Tenures

Khalsa

105. The 303 villages in Jagir are held by the nobles or Jagirdars of the State, who comprise —

Jagira.

- 1 The Bhayats, (Rajwies and Haveliwalas). The Bhayats are given Jagirs as " Jivika ". They are granted special privileges which are not accorded to the other Jagirdars of the State,
2. the " Solah " who enjoy the honour of Tazim,
3. the " Battis " or second class Sardars, and
4. a great number of minor tankedars known as " Gudabundi ".

106. The Jagirdars are given the right of collecting rents in the villages constituting their Jagirs and cannot alienate any part of the Jagirs by sale, mortgage or gift. If the Jagirdar has to provide for a

cadet of his house or give land in lieu of service he has to obtain the special sanction in writing of the Darbar. The Jagirdars are bound to assist the Darbar when called upon to do so with all their resources; and they have to attend State Darbars. In return the Darbar allow them to hold their estates in some cases free of rent but in most cases they have to pay the tanka or tribute which is supposed to be one third of the Jagirdar's income from his villages, but is at present much less. The Darbar have the right of raising or lowering the tribute at will. Succession to Jagir is governed by the Maurus-i ala rules which mean that only a lineal male descendant of the original grantee can succeed. The Jagirdars have to pay a Nazrana or succession fee on each succession. The law of primogeniture is general. There are special rules relating to adoption

102/10.

107. The 100 Muafi villages are held in muafi i. e., free of all rent. There are four kinds of muafis in the State, namely:—

- (1) Religious grants, (2) Charitable grants, (3) Khidmati grants and (4) Inami grants.

108. All muafidars are required to abide by the State regulations and are not permitted to alienate any part of their grants; such an alienation involves the forfeiture of the whole of the grant. The holders are not at liberty to adopt whom they please; the written sanction of the Darbar must be obtained, and only lineal descendants of the original grantee are considered capable of inheriting the muafis after adoption. The muafidars are required to pay a cess of one anna in the rupee on the income they receive from the grant held by them.

103/10. Resumption of Jagirs and Muafis.

109. In the year under report, the Jagirs of Likhi Kalan and Mandva Baiyola and the Muafis of Panchaval, Jarakheda and Semul Ghanti were resumed.

104/10. Grant of Jagirs and Muafis.

110. The villages of Vank, Mada, Ghugran and Bok'dan were granted in Jagir Jivika to Maharaj Kumar Shri Jay Singhji Sahib together with Patta Sabli. The villages of Baroda, Kavja, Galiana and Bhevri were granted in Jagir Jivika to Maharaj Kumar Shri Raj Singhji Sahib and the village of Padardi was granted in Jagir to Lt. Col. Thakur Nathu Singh of Gumanpura.

105/10. Colonisation.

111. Rules for the colonisation of arable and fallow lands by new tenants have been in force since 1934. According to these Rules liberal concessions are granted to new tenants who bring such lands under cultivation. During the year 150 bighas of fallow land was brought under cultivation.

106/10. Irrigation.

112. The following statement shows the increase in the number of wells and tanks in the Khalsa area of the State:—

Date	No. of wells	No. of tanks	Remarks.
At the time of the 1st Settlement in 1904	1,209	206	
At the close of the 2nd Settlement in 1924.	2,113	307	
On the 30th September 1943	4,365	534	
On the 30th September 1944	4,380	535	

113. Fifteen new wells were sunk and one new tank was constructed during the year under report.

114. The following table shows the area under Kharif and Rabi crops:—

Kharif			Rabi		
Name of crop	1942-43	1943-44	Name of crop	1942-43	1943-44
Makki ...	87,674	87,609	Wheat ...	34,110	33,579
Jowar & Bajra ..	3,893	2,196	Gram ...	24,009	25,564
Sa' (Rice) ...	62,472	60,674	Sarson ...	2,172	5,335
Til ..	25,730	30,953	Zira and Methi ...	1,432	1,997
Urd and Mung ...	11,427	12,308	Barley ...	14,028	13,302
Cotton ..	790	2,079	Sugar cane ...	2,877	3,263
Tobacco ...	319	363	Cotton ..	111	1,017
Sugar cane ...	1,960	2,304	Ginger, Turmeric etc., garden produce ..	534	645
Miscellaneous ...	54,031	22,180	Miscellaneous ...	1,207	1,561
Garden Produce ..	1,672	1,182	Bahan ...	287	449
Bahan ...	3,575	4,091			
Total ...	2,53,526	2,25,939	Total ...	80,815	84,682

115. Of the surveyed and assessed area, the total area under cultivation during the year under report was 3,34,997 bighas including Dofasli 76,929 bighas. The net area under cultivation was 2,58,122 bighas as against 2,61,191 bighas in 1942-43. The area of land under cultivation has increased considerably, but 'nautor' land brought under cultivation after the settlement operations is not surveyed and assessed till a new survey and settlement is undertaken, the figures for the area of such 'nautor' are not available. The cultivators are allowed to enjoy the fruits of 'nautor' land free of assessment for the period of the settlement. This concession has proved to be a great encouragement to cultivators to bring new land under cultivation and to reclaim old fallow land.

Area under Cultivation

116. During the year under report the area irrigated was 16,150 bighas as compared with 14,719 bighas in 1942-43.

Area irrigated.

demand and collections.

117. In the following table the land revenue demand and collections for the year under report are compared with those of the previous year:—

Demand			Collections		
Details	1942-43	1943-44	Details	1942-43	1943-44
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	3,19,797	3,48,195	Land Revenue ...	3,16,947	3,36,233
Arrears ...	5,016	6,869	Remission ...	997	8,617
			Suspension ...	6,869	10,214
Total ...	3,24,813	3,55,064	Total ...	3,24,813	3,55,064

tribute from Jagirdars.

118. During the year under report Rs. 11,929/— were realised from Jagirdars on account of tribute and Rs. 648/— on account of contribution towards the State Police. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 12,814/— and Rs. 992/— respectively.

total receipts

119. The total receipts of the Revenue Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,92,743/— as against Rs. 3,85,011/— of the previous year:—

Details	1942-43	1943-44
1. Land Revenue ...	2,93,668	3,19,297
2. Khirni ...	5,066	5,007
3. Jagirdars' tribute ...	12,814	11,929
4. Nazrana, Talwarbundi ...	1,252	802
5. Adoption fees ...	1,545	2,437
6. Jagirdars' contribution towards State Police ...	992	648
7. Cess on land revenue ...	21,330	22,597
8. Registration ...	1,206	1,405
9. Lekh ...	9,876	8,858
10. Miscellaneous ...	1,254	779
11. Miscellaneous extraordinary ...	12,852	3,247
12. Arrears ...	17,756	15,744
Total ...	3,85,010	3,92,743

cavi.

120. The total sum advanced as Taccavi including arrears amounted to Rs. 4,074/—. Out of this amount Rs. 1,230/— were realised leaving Rs. 2,845/— in balance.

ply of seeds to the cultivators.

121. In accordance with the scheme sanctioned in the year 1940-41 for supplying seeds to the cultivators, 2,075 Udaishahi maunds of maize seeds were distributed during the year 1941-42. As the maize crop was poor during the year the realisation of "Sawan" has been postponed till 1944-45.

122. The following is a statement of agricultural stock in the State:—

Agricultural st

Description	1942-43	1943-44	Increase	Decrease
Plough ...	41,760	41,039	...	721
Carts ...	6,711	5,986	...	725
Plough bullocks ...	93,087	82,078	...	11,009
Cows ...	76,821	68,218	...	8,603
Female buffaloes ...	57,977	47,417	...	10,560
Sheep and goats ...	1,31,576	1,36,272	4,696	...
Other live stock ..	1,99,151	1,00,459	...	98,692
Horses and Mares ...	2,066	2,464	398	...
Colts and fillies ...	491	449	...	42
Donkeys ...	3,518	3,358	...	160
Male buffaloes ...	7,610	565	...	7,045

123. During the year under report the number of mango trees was 24,896 and the number of mahua trees was 26,399 as compared with 23,626 mango and 25,277 mahua trees during the previous year.

Mango and Mahua tr

124. The Banjaras and Barias generally hire out bullocks for agricultural purposes in the rainy season when they are not used for transport and transit. During the year under report 867 bullocks were hired for Rs. 5,169/—; in the previous year 823 bullocks were hired for Rs. 4,560/—.

Hired bullocks.

155. The principal fairs in the State are—

Fairs.

- (1) the Lilapani Mela which is attended by a large number of Bhils is held on Kartik Sudi 14th and 15th;
- (2) the Benishwar Mela, held at the confluence of the Mahi and Som rivers from Mah Sudi 13th to Vadi 5th, is attended by a large number of devout Hindus;
- (3) the Pir Fakhruddin Urs at Galiakot, to which come members of the Bohra community from distant lands; and
- (4) the Shri Bijay Mela at the Capital, held in memory of His late Highness from Falgun Shukla 1 to 7. People from adjoining villages and neighbouring States come in large numbers and exhibitions of Art and agriculture are held during the fair.

Village Forests.

126. Village forests are generally under the supervision of the Revenue Department and are set apart to meet the demands of agricultural classes. The income derived from such forests is shown under the head "Forest." A sum of Rs. 34,158-6-0 was in deposit with the Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank under this head at the close of the year under report.

Revenue Cases

127. The number of cases pending at the close of the last year was 1,321 and 789 cases were filed during the year, making a total of 2,110. Of these, 801 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,309 pending.

Rainfall

128. In the year under report the rainfall at the Capital was 42.55 inches. For details see Appendix I.

Economic condition.

129. The economic condition of the people was very satisfactory. The rainfall was good and a rich harvest was reaped.

Treasure Trove.

130. Two Treasure Troves were discovered during the year. One of them consisted of 71 Salim shahi rupees. Nothing of interest was discovered in the other. Rs. 71-14-6 were credited in the Treasury on account of Treasure Trove during the year under report.

Lekh.

General.

131. Mr. Rooplal Gandhi, B. A., LL. B., continued as Registrar Lekh during the year under report.

132. The following statement shows the number of cases dealt with by the Registrar during the year:—

Number of cases pending from last year.	...	516
Instituted during the year	...	255
	Total	771
Disposed of during the year	...	222
Balance at the end of the year	...	549

Receipts.

133. A sum of Rs. 6,312-4-0 was due to be realised from the previous year, Rs. 12,438/— became due during the year, making a total of Rs. 18,780-4-0. Rs. 11,294-12-0 were realised and Rs. 186-12-0 were remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 7,298-12-0 at the close of the year. Details are given in the following statement:—

Details	1943-44		
	Rs.	as.	p.
Fees on conveyance of Immoveable property	3,155	— 9	— 0
Fees on adoptions	2,436	— 8	— 0
Sale of Nazul lands	5,702	— 11	— 0
Total	11,294	— 12	— 0

Escheat.

134. Gaur Jawahirlal, M. A., LL. B., continued as Hakim Lawaris during the year under report.

135. Sixty-three cases were pending from the previous year, 200 were instituted during the year, 154 out of these were disposed of leaving 109 pending at the close of the year.

136. The income derived from fees on heirship and escheat during the year amounted to Rs. 9,535-9-4.

Registration.

137. Six hundred sixtyfour (664) documents of the value of Rs. 2,01,032/- were registered during the year as compared with 652 documents of the value of 1,57,696/- registered in 1942-43; an income of Rs. 1,040/- was derived as against Rs. 1,016/- in the previous year. Details are as shown below:—

Sub-Regis- trar's Office.	Nature and value of documents registered.											
	Mortgages		Sale deed's		Wills		Money bond's		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Dungarpur.	114	Rs. 29,378	47	Rs. 32,571	7	Rs. 2,000	5	Rs. 2,040	35	Rs. 8,079	208	Rs. 71,558
Sagwara	283	54,605	73	28,033	13	20,435	...	...	87	23,891	456	1,26,964
Total.	397	83,983	120	60,604	20	22,435	5	2,040	122	31,970	664	2,01,032

3. The Settlement Department.

138. Mr. Govind Prasad, the Revenue Minister continued to hold charge of the Department as Settlement Officer, throughout the year. Pt. Kishanlal remained as the Assistant Settlement Officer.

General

139. The Settlement Officer remained on tour for 70 days and the Assistant Settlement Officer for 166 days during the year under report.

Tour.

140. The first settlement was carried out in the year 1904-05 by Mr. A. T. Holme, I. C. S., Assistant Resident in Mewar who worked as State Settlement Officer. A cadastral survey with the plane-table was made in 128 Rasti villages which were assessed, but in the Bhil villages a summary and light assessment was made by inspection. This settlement was for a period of ten years, on the expiration of which in 1914-15 a revised settlement of the Rasti villages and assessment of Bhil villages by 'Bijwa' i. e. on an estimate of seed sown per acre, was carried out by Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat, the then Dewan of the State. This settlement was also for a period of ten years and the work of the third settlement was taken

Previous Settlement

in hand in the year 1924-25. Pandit Jamna Lal, Dewan of the State, was the Settlement Officer and was assisted by Munshi Munnalal as Assistant Settlement Officer. In this settlement all the Khalsa villages of the State, both Rasti and Bhilwa, were surveyed and assessed and the period of the Settlement was fixed for ten years. No village boundaries, however, were demarcated. The period of the third settlement expired in 1935, but owing to a succession of lean years the term of the settlement was extended for a further period of five years which expired in 1940. It was, therefore, decided to undertake the survey and settlement of all revenue-yielding-land in the State. This settlement is going to be the fourth of its kind for the Khalsa area of the State.

Settlement of boundary
disputes.

141. The following statement shows the number of boundary cases instituted and disposed of during the year under report:—

Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total	Disposed of	Balance at the close of the year
21	54	75	69	6

Settlement of Tafa
Tarpod.

142. The survey and assessment of Tafa Tarpod which contains 85 Khalsa, 63 Jagir and 21 Muafi villages, or a total number of 169 villages, was completed during the year under report and work was commenced in Tafa Chhasat which contains 98 Khalsa, 26 Jagir and 12 Muafi villages or a total of 136 villages.

Boundary.

143. The following statement shows the number of villages of Tafas Tarpod, Chhasat and Chourasi in which the boundary work was completed during the year:—

Name of Tafa.	Total number of villages.	Boundary defined in 1942-43	Boundary defined in 1943-44	Remarks.
Tarpod.	169	165	4	
Chhasat.	136	...	136	
Chourasi.	260	...	103	
Total.	574	165	243	

144. The rate of settlement-charge to be levied on the Jagir or Muafi villages has been sanctioned at Rs. 12-8-0 per hundred bighas during the operation. Settlement of 13 Jagir and 7 Muafi villages of Tafa Tarpod was done, which cost Rs. 13,561/—.

Settlement charges from Jagirs and Muafi

145 The work of field survey was carried out in 138 villages during the year as given below:—

Field Survey

Tafa.	No. of villages.			Total.	Remarks.
	Khalsa.	Jagir.	Muafi.		
Tarpod.	(a) 15	(b) 10	(b) 3	28	(a) Pending from last year.
Chhasat	97	7	6	110	(b) on fresh application for settlement.
Total	112	17	9	138	

146. Tafa Tarpod was completed and only one village (Selaj) of Chhasat was left out for next year as the rains prevented the work. These two tafas have got well developed areas under cultivation and chaks of small sized fields are numerous, mostly under double crops. Khasra number is therefore large here.

147. Two Superintendents were placed in charge of classification and verification of soil, which was checked by the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Settlement Officer. The whole of Tarpod Tafa consisting of 102 villages was thus completed. Sixteen villages of Chhasat remained pending for checking next year.

Classification & verification of soil

Tafa.	No. of villages.			Total.	Remarks.
	Khalsa.	Jagir.	Muafi.		
Tarpod.	84	14	4	102	
Chhasat.	16	...	...	16	Pending for inspection of S. O. and A. S. O.

148. The following statement will show the progress of work:—

Verification of Muafi

Tafa.	Total number of muafis.	Verified previously	Verified during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks
Bara.	151	92	29	30	
Tarpod.	47	...	32	15	

Revenue assessment and
announcement.

149. A small party of amins and moharrirs was kept in camp with the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Settlement Officer for writing out Khatonis and pattas. The revised land revenue was announced after approval to the numberdars and pattas were distributed to tenants at convenient centres. The enhancement of revenue was mainly due to new cultivation and improvement of land by way of irrigation or otherwise. There was ordinarily no change in the village rates as compared with the previous Settlement. Hence the increase of revenue was not felt by the tenants. There was no objection of any kind in accepting the new pattas.

150. The agreements of numberdars were taken and the writing of "Wazib-ul-arz" was also completed for all those villages whose revised revenue was announced.

151. Miscellaneous case work is given in the following statement:—

Nature of suit.	Pending from last year.	Insti- tuted.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance at the close of the year
Malkana.	1	...	1	1	...
Miscellaneous	11	177	188	176	12
Total.	12	177	189	177	12

Cost of Settlement
Operations.

152. The cost of Settlement operations during the year amounted to Rs. 25,080-3-3 as against Rs. 20,383-14-3 in the previous year.

The Boundary Department.

153. Mr. Rooplal Gandhi, B. A., LL. B, was appointed Boundary Officer with effect from the 2nd October, 1944.

154. The Boundary Officer was on tour for 11 days. No meeting of the Motmids of States was held during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The Customs and Excise Department.

155. Mr. Mohammad Ismail Khan, the Superintendent of Customs and Excise remained in charge of the Department throughout the year. General
156. The Superintendent was on tour for 19 days. Tours
157. For Customs and Excise purposes, the State is divided into four circles, namely, Dungarpur, Aspur, Sagwara and Chaurasi, each under an Inspector. The strength of the staff consists of six Inspectors and 179 others including Nakedars and Sepoys. Administrative divis
- Customs.**
158. The number of Customs Outposts (Nakas) remained the same as last year, namely, 32. Number of Naks
159. Changes in the Customs Tariff were made according to the circumstances obtaining during the year. Tariff
160. The concessions in import and export duties usually given in connection with the Benishwarji Fair were maintained in the current year and an additional reduction of 25 per cent was made in the export duties. Concessions to encoura
Fairs,
161. The customs revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 6,77,526/- as compared with Rs. 4,13,512/- of the previous year. Revenue.
162. The grazing charges on Banjara cattle yielded Rs. 3,858/- as against Rs. 1,917/- in the previous year. The revenue was transferred to 'Forests'. Grazing.
163. As the nomadic Banjaras habitually lift cattle and attempt to evade the payment of customs dues, a police constable is deputed to remain with, and look after, every gang from which a regulated charge is made. The aggregate realisation from this charge in the year under report amounted to Rs. 228/- as against Rs. 195/- in the previous year. Banjaras
164. The export duty on minor forest produce such as gum, lac, honey, wax, punwar, timber, asbestos, anwal bark, etc., collected during the year, amounted to Rs. 5,528/- as against Rs. 4,177/- in the previous year. The income was credited under the head "Forest" as usual. Minor Forest Produce.
165. The number of cases instituted for breaches of the Customs Act and Grazing and other Rules in the year under report and in the previous year is given in the following table:— Customs Cases

Offences against	1942-43	1943-44	Remarks.
Customs Act	768	822	
Grazing Rules	76	37	
Circular No. 139 prohibiting overloading of animals.	13	2	
Rules for the realisation of road-tax from bullock carts and tongas	10	..	
Kasauti Rules	8	4	
Miscellaneous	40	12	
Total	915	877	

Watch and Ward.

167. The Chaurasi Circle being notorious for illicit export of food grains, the guard of 20 Sepoys of the Shri Bijay Paltan posted last year to watch the border on this side was increased to 30 Sepoys during the year, and 30 sepoy were enrolled in the Customs and Excise Force for this purpose making a total of 60 men. Several culprits were apprehended and punished. This arrangement also considerably strengthened the control of illicit import and distillation of country liquor

Municipal cess (Chungi

168. The rate of chungi remained the same, viz, two annas per rupee of the customs duty. The total cess collected during the year under report amounted to Rs. 77,695/- as against Rs. 47,346/- collected in the previous year.

Quarry tax

169. Quarry tax realised during the year under report amounted to Rs. 414-4-0 as against Rs. 363/- realised during the previous year.

Cart and Tonga road-tax

170. The collection of these taxes amounted to Rs. 2,524-11-0 during the current year as against Rs. 2,539-1-0 during the previous year.

Motor road-tax.

171. The revenue derived from this tax during the year under report amounted to Rs. 247-0-6 as against Rs. 193-3-10 during the previous year.

Excise.**Country Spirit.
Distillery Contractors.**

172. The contract for the distillation and supply of country liquor remained with Messrs. Manilal and Motilal, Kalals of Dungarpur. The rates and terms of the contract remained unchanged.

173. The Distillery is situated at Bori, about 3 miles from the Capital and there are godowns at Dungarpur, Aspur, Sagwara and Simalwara which are stocked with liquor supplied from the Distillery.

Distillery and God.

174. The total receipts from the sale of liquor, including license fees, penalties and fines amounted to Rs. 2,64,878/- as against Rs. 1,79,726/- in the last year.

Revenue.

175. During the year under report, 180 prosecutions were instituted for illicit distillation, smuggling etc., as against 268 in the preceding year; 178 cases were disposed of, leaving only 2 pending.

Excise cases.

176. The total receipts from the sale of opium amounted to Rs. 72,710/- as against Rs. 68,387/- in 1943-44.

Opium.

177. One case of breach of opium law was reported and disposed of during the year under review.

Opium Cases.

178. The revenue derived from the sale of Ganja and Bhang during the year amounted to Rs. 4,567/- as compared with Rs. 5,176/- of the previous year. Due to transport difficulties the required quantity of Ganja could not be imported which affected its sale adversely.

Hemp drugs.

179. No case of breach of law was reported during the year under review.

Cases.

180. The State's share from the Match Excise Duty Pool for the year 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 24,677/- as against Rs. 21,847/- in the previous year.

Matches.

181. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,66,832-8-10 as against Rs. 2,75,136-0-11 of the last year.

Excise Revenue.

Kasauti.

182. The Kasauti system continued to work satisfactorily. The number of Choksi shops remained the same as last year, namely, six. The revenue derived from Choksi Haq during the year amounted to Rs. 4,682-9-11 as compared with Rs. 3,110-3-3 derived from the same source last year.

Marketing Board.

183. Mr. Mohammad Ismail Khan, Controller of Supplies, continued to be the President of the Board throughout the year.

184. The membership of the Board remained the same as last year save for one exception. Porvad Shankarlal was appointed as a member in place of Bhavsar Premchand.

185. The Board established branches at Sagwara, Galiakot, Dhambola and Aspur for procuring and supplying food-grains at rates fixed by it to the general public. Appendix IV shows the average, maximum and minimum prices of certain articles for the year under report.

Cases,

186. Only one case, from Sagwara, was reported and the trader concerned was fined for charging a price higher than the price fixed by the Board.

THE FOREST & MINES DEPARTMENT.

General,

187. Pandit Umashanker Pathak continued to hold charge of the Department as Superintendent of Forests.

Classification of State Forests.

188 The total area of the State Forests is 20,77,176 bighas which is classified as under:—

(1) State Reserves, which consist of—

- (a) Reserve No. I, including the Game Preserves of an aggregate area of 97,735 bighas. These dense patches of forests are of considerable age, in which cutting is prohibited;
- (b) Reserve No. II of an aggregate area of about 8,32,835 bighas which provides timber, fuel and agricultural implements for the needs of the people, and

(2) Village Forests, which consist of—

- (a) Protected Village Forests of an aggregate area of about 60,000 bighas which have been placed under the supervision of the Forest Department with a view to preventing illicit and unscientific cutting.
- (b) Unclassified Village Forests to meet the requirements of the agriculturists and of an aggregate area of about 10,86,100 bighas, of which some are under the supervision of the Revenue Department, some under the supervision of the Forest Department and some under that of Jagirdars;
- (c) Devasthan Reserve of an aggregate area of about 1,100 bighas, composed of forests surrounding the Devasthans to which they are dedicated and the revenue whereof is credited to Devasthan accounts.

Afforestation and Survey,

189. During the year under report the following areas were demarcated and boundary pillars erected:—

- (i) The Beeds of Rampur, Vanka Khada and Mana Talai, and
- (ii) Modra Maudi Reserve.

These areas have been taken over for afforestation and account for the increase of 1000 bighas in area.

190. No forest surveys were undertaken during the year under report.

191. The State Forests are divided into the following four administrative divisions each under the charge of a Ranger:—

Division of Forests for
Administrative purposes

- (1) Eastern Range.— which comprises Katara, Kanthal and Dola circles;
- (2) Western Range.— comprising of Palisoda, Ratanpur, Mewada, Gamdi, Dakanmaria and Rangela circles;
- (3) Southern Range.— comprising of Dungar, Jharni, Bhadar and Likhatia circles; and
- (4) Central Range.— comprising of Autri, Mandav and Ghanta-ka-Gaon circles.

192. The number of Forest Out-posts (chowkies) remained at 31. Three verifying outposts (Nakas) were established at Gamdi, Chhapi and Badgama.

193. Prosecutions instituted for breach of forest laws in the year under report and in the previous year are tabulated below:—

Forest Protection.

Offences against.	Pending from 1942-43.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance at the end of the year.
Forest Act	203	523	726	462	264
Protection of Wild Animals Act	11	15	26	12	14
Incendiarism	1	6	7	6	1
Grazing Rules	2	3	5	3	2
Stone Quarry Rules	1	8	9	5	4
Miscellaneous	6	23	29	18	11
Total	224	578	802	506	296

194. Fire protection being one of the requisites of efficient conservation, this work was undertaken departmentally. The departmental-fire-conservancy-operations were carried on with a view to prevent fire from spreading into the forests from outside Reserves No. I and II were fire-traced with broad fire-lines: 50 to 60 feet wide. During the year under report, forest fires were reported in Mewara, Bhadar, Dungar, Katara, Palisoda and Ratanpur which were brought under control and extinguished.

Protection from fire.

Protection from Cattle.

195. The gravest problem which the Forests Department is facing is the free and unrestricted grazing permitted in Reserves No 2. The damage caused by cattle and more particularly by sheep and goat to young shoots is very heavy. The problem is complex and requires tactful handling.

Protection against
injuries from natural
causes

196. The injury caused by infectious germs to the valuable teak-plants was not excessive. Measures were adopted to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. Rotten and infected trees were cut down to check the spreading of the germs to other trees. Climbers and parasites, which were harmful, were removed to allow the healthy growth of young shoots. In spite of the measures adopted, rot sets in when the Sagwan tree attains a girth of more than 2½ feet.

Forest Roads

197. A new road from Ratanpur to Palisoda was constructed during the year under report.

Sylviculture
Natural Regeneration

198. Owing to the heavy rainfall this year, the general growth of Sagwan (*Tectona Grandis*), Sadar (*Terminalia Tomentosa*), Kamda (*Stephegyne Parvifolia*), Royan (*Soymilla Febrifuga*), Haldaru (*Adina Cordifolia*) and Timru (*Diospyros Melanoxylon*) was very good. Trees, which were cut down, threw out splendid coppice-shoots which were looked after and protected from fire, grazing and infectious germs. The re-growth of bamboos in Mewara, Palisora and Ratanpur circles was prolific. Grass in the newly afforested areas grew abundantly.

199. Seeds of more valuable species of trees were scattered on suitable lands in the Mewara circle and Stump-plantation of Sagwan was carried out in Dungar and Dakanmaria circles.

Artificial Regeneration

200. In furtherance of the Scheme of Babul Ban Plantation, plantation of Babuls was carried out in Kanthal circle, seedlings were properly nursed and casualties were replaced.

Thinning operations in
natural crops.

201. In order to improve the density, Sagwan in Sukaramagri Vagbol, Gamdi, Aimana ghanti, Garada, Shishot and Ghanta Mavita forests, useless trees and branches were cut down in accordance with the system of Improvement Felling. Thinning operations were carried out in Kalia Ghanta, Dhamod-ki-nal and Makreda Forests. In the Reserve Forests of the Southern Range operations relating to clearing, climber-cutting and removal of parasites were carried out. In the coupes, where felling operations were launched, all the rubbish and debris, which retard the healthy growth of shoots, were removed. Every effort was made to encourage and obtain straight shoots. In the bamboo-forests, dry bamboos were removed to give place to new crops.

Exploitation
for Forest Produce.

202. Until His Highness' Government deem fit to sanction any set of working-plan for the forests of the State, the needs of the agriculturists and supplies for sale depots are met by coupe system. Coupes, where timber appeared worth cutting, were set apart after

demarcation during the year under report and felling operations were carried on under the following Sylvicultural Systems of exploitation viz., Selection Felling, Improvement Felling, Clear Felling and Coppice with standard.

203. Extraction by agriculturists of all the minor forest products including fuel was permitted by head-load method. A charge of Rs. 0-2-0 per annum was levied on every male adult who undertook this kind of extraction. Minor Forest Products.

204. In Reserves, where there was plenty of grass, grazing was permitted. Cattle from outside the State were allowed grazing on payment of the prescribed grazing fees. The income from this source amounted to Rs. 6,875-4-5 during the year. A grazing fee of Rs. 1/- and Rs. 0-0-6 per head per annum is levied on camels and sheep respectively. The total revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 5,462-0-3. Licences of Rs. 1/- per annum were issued for grazing cattle in "Beeds" or removing grass therefrom by head-loads. The income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 634/- Grazing.

205. The Forests Sale Depots at Durgapur, Sagwara, Galiakot, Simalwara, Jharni, Mewara, Ratanpur, Palisoda and Dakanmaria continued to work satisfactorily. The income derived from sale of timber and fuel at these depots amounted to Rs. 69,348-9-1 as against Rs. 42,745-2-0 in the previous year. Agencies for Exploitation
Departmental Agency.

206. Departmental work of manufacturing Catechu was continued during the year. The sale proceeds of the Hathi paga variety amounted to Rs. 24,000/-. The catechu stocked at Ahmedabad was also disposed of bringing in a revenue of Rs. 22,019-10-0 Catechu.

207. Charcoal burnt departmentally and weighing 73,440 ratli maunds was sold at the Modasa and Idar Depots. The income derived was Rs. 1,23,726-8-10 as compared with Rs. 62,858-13-0 in the previous year. Charcoal.

208. The Department felled and sold 55,840 Bamboos which brought in an income of Rs. 6,910-10-0 Bamboo.

209. During the year under report, the Department organised a transport section for carrying the Forest Products of the State. Forty-seven carts and 21 camels worked in this section which brought in an income of Rs. 13,236-1-6. Transport.

210. Grass is stored in Gunjies every year. The total number of depots remained the same as last year, namely 13. The Department spent Rs. 2,699-10-6 in cutting and storing the grass. Grass.

211. Thakur Jagdish Narayan Singh Gautam continued as the Lac Officer throughout the year under report. Lac.

212. Twenty-one maunds of brood-lac was imported from Ranchi and about one thousand Palas trees were infected at Ved, Mewara and Tadi Obri. The insects at Ved and Mewara survived and the brood-lac was used for self-infection. In all over 11 maunds of brood-lac was reaped from these two places. The insects of Tadi Obri did not survive the rigours of the climate.

213. The total expenditure incurred during the year under this head amounted to Rs. 8,132-8-0 and the income to Rs. 168-4-0.

Purchasers

214. An aggregate number of 7,000 passes for timber and fuel was issued to purchasers, permitting them to extract major forest products. Coupes were not sold to contractors as none were forthcoming. The income from this head amounted to Rs. 27,210-9-8, as compared with Rs. 15,624-2-4 during the previous year.

Gum and Timru leaves.

215. The income derived from the export of gum and the contract for Timru leaves amounted to Rs. 1,843-3-5 and Rs. 1,805-11-6 respectively.

Rights and privileges.

216. The right of villagers to obtain timber and fuel for their purposes from the village forests was maintained and where required timber was not available in the particular village forest, it was provided from the nearest reserve.

Free grants

217. (i) In Reserve No. II, Bhil women and children were allowed to collect and carry away without any charge, grass, firewood, gum, honey, wax, lac etc.

(ii) Agricultural implements such as Hal, Chauda, Samada and Dagla are given to every rightful claimant free of charge. In the year under report agricultural implements supplied free of charge were estimated to be worth Rs. 6,025 11-3.

(iii) Over and above this, timber worth Rs. 1,153 4-0 was given free of charge to the needy in compliance with the gracious commands of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur.

Income.

218. The total income of the Department in the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,51,581-14-6 as against Rs. 1,82,980-0-4 in the previous year.

Expenditure

219. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,77,705-4-5 as against the previous year's expenditure of Rs. 1,10,513-1-11.

Forest Villages.

220. It was of primary importance to make provision for the availability of labour in Reserve No. II and at the same time to give employment to agriculturists when the season of cultivation is over and further to prevent villagers from establishing illegal ownership on land and to stop all kinds of other illicit practices which were rampant prior to this, forest villages were established on bare tracts. During the year under report, there were 18 Forest Villages as under:-

(1) Jhalan, (2) Kheda, (3) Mahipalpur, (4) Bharatpur, (5) Dharampur, (6) Shivpuri, (7) Sundarpur, (8) Kalyanpur, (9) Balrampur, (10) Kailaspur, (11) Devapur, (12) Kharapani, (13) Kankudi, (14) Virpur, (15) Manipur, (16) Piyola, (17) Salada and (18) Rajpur.

221. The Forest Villages of Naukanala and Shivrampur were deserted, and the rest were surveyed and assessed to revenue by the Settlement Department. These Forest Villages are under the administration of the Department and the revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1,351-1-3 as against Rs. 1,276-7-6 collected in the previous year.

Mines and Quarries.

222. In addition to quarries of stones, clay and parewa stone, Mines and mineral Ores the following minerals are found in the State:—

(i) Asbestos, (ii) Apatite, (iii) Agate, (iv) Beryl, (v) Bauxite, (vi) Calcite, (vii) Cement earths, (viii) Copper ores, (ix) Copper, (x) Pyrites, (xi) Dolomite, (xii) Coloured earths, (xiii) Felspar, (xiv) Garnet, (xv) Galena, (xvi) Graphite, (xvii) Iron Ores, (xviii) Lime, (xix) Manganese, (xx) Marble, (xxi) Paint Pigments, (xxii) Potstones, (xxiii) Quartz, (xiv) Quartz crystal, (xxv) Red Oxide of Iron, (xxvi) Soapstone and (xxvii) Talc.

223. The quarries are given on lease or licence on condition of either paying a fixed annual amount by way of royalty or paying royalty on the material extracted. The income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 7,883-14-2 during the year under report.

Quarries.

224. The Dungarpur Mining Syndicate Ltd. were granted the monopoly to work the Asbestos and Soapstone deposits in the State, on payment of a minimum royalty of Rs. 75,000/- annually. The Dewal area which had already been given out was excluded from the scope of the monopoly. The lease granted to Mr. Devi Prasad Sohani for Asbestos and talc in the Dewal Area remained in force. A sum of Rs. 800/- was realized from the licensee as royalty.

Prospecting licences & leases.

225. During the year under report, Asbestos mines of Navla were worked departmentally. Sixty five tons of Asbestos and 308 tons of soapstone were extracted. Asbestos ropes were manufactured from crude asbestos and 925 lbs of ropes were sold bringing in an income of Rs. 2,097-1-6. 10 tons of Asbestos were sold to Messrs. Poddar Trading Co., of Bombay.

Departmental Exploitation.

226. Khari or salt brine is manufactured in the State. It is used mostly for curing hides and skins and is given to cattle. The Bhils refine the Khari and use it as a substitute for salt.

Khari.

227. Mr. J. Munshi, Mining Supervisor continued to advise the Department in this branch of its activities.

Mining Supervisor.

The Agricultural Department.

General.

228. The services of Mr. Ambalal Patel, the Agricultural Officer were dispensed with from August, 1944. Mr. Hiralal Patel the Assistant Agricultural Officer carried on the work of the Department for the remaining period of the year.

Potato cultivation.

229. In connection with the "Grow More Food Campaign" departmental cultivation of potatoes was tried for the first time. Approximately 10 000 maunds of potatoes were produced, but due to transport difficulties, they could not be exported and the entire crop rotted resulting in substantial financial loss to the State.

Cotton and Tobacco cultivation.

230. Four hundred bighas of land from Kundli, Reserve Forest was placed at the disposal of the Department for the purpose of experimenting in cotton and tobacco cultivation, but due to excessive rains the results were poor.

231. The work on the Experimental Farm at the Capital was retarded due to lack of labour and due to difficulties experienced in procuring and transporting seed.

Veterinary.

232. Mr. A. M. Mehta was appointed as State Veterinary Surgeon with effect from the 1st November, 1944.

233. He was on tour in the State for 32 days. In addition to attending outbreaks of infectious diseases he did propaganda work relating to breeding and protection of live-stock.

234. The following statement shows the details about the number of animals treated by him during the year under report :—

Number of animals treated.				Reports received during the year for contagious diseases.				Inoculations				Remarks.			
Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Total.	H. S.	Rinderpest.	F. M.	Anthrax.	Black quarter.	Surra.	Pleuro-Pneumonia.	H. S.		Others.	Rinderpest.	Castrations.	Operations.
163	912	93	1,168	14

235. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 3,444-1-5.

State Press.

236. Chowdhry Krishnanand M. A., continued to be in charge as Officer Press.

General

237. Shri Lakshman Vijaya Printing Press executes the entire printing work of the State. It also takes private printing work as time and circumstances permit. The work in the Press has increased considerably with the creation of new departments but it was carried on satisfactorily.

238. The expenditure on establishment, contingencies, material, type, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,530-7-0 as compared with Rs. 3,084-4-3 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 240/- was credited towards the depreciation fund.

Expenditure

239. The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 6,401-13-0 as against Rs. 7,432-6-11 in the previous year. The net profit amounted to Rs. 3,829-3-3 as against Rs. 4,877-5-7 of the last year.

Receipts

240. The number of copies printed of the Rajyapatra was 225. Out of this, 84 were supplied to Government Departments, to subscribers and to other Indian States. The cost of production of the Rajyapatra amounted to Rs. 800/- and the receipts from subscribers, notices, etc., to Rs. 828 0-0.

Dungarpur Rajyapatra

Stationery Depot.

241. Mr. Bijaylal Jain, B. Com., continued as Stationery Officer.

General

242. The year under report opened with a balance of the stationery and paper valued at Rs. 21,143-6-11 to which new stock worth Rs. 26,786-15-9 was added, making the total stock worth Rs. 47,930-6-8 as compared with Rs. 34,213-15-5 in the previous year. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 19,771-11-0 as compared with Rs. 13,070-8-6 of the last year. The value of stock in hand at the close of the year was 28,158-11-8.

243. The gross earnings of the Depot were Rs. 15,269-1-9 as against Rs. 14,422-1-9 in the previous year. The net profit earned by the Depot amounted to Rs. 7,063 6-10 as against Rs. 1,800-0-6 of the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

The Raj Shree Sabha
of the Legislative
Council,

244. The Sabha is a legislative body and is composed of nominated Sardars, State Officials and prominent citizens. Maharaj Shri Virbhadra Singhji Sahib, C. B. E. M. A., (Oxon), the Musahib-i-Ala was the President and the following were members of the Sabha:-

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Thakur Sangram Singhji | | |
| | of Peith, | Tazimi Jagirdar Member. |
| 2. Thakur Nahar Singhji | of Ora, | " " " |
| 3. Thakur Fateh Singhji | of Solaj, | " " " |
| 4. Thakur Umaid Singhji | of | |
| | Parda-Sakani, | " " " |
| 5. Mr. Govind Prasad, | Revenue Minister, | Official Member |
| 6. Pandit Bhanwarlal Sharma, | B. A., LL. B., | |
| | Mir Munshi, | " " |
| 7. Thakur Dalel Singh | of Kheda | |
| | Kachwasa, | Jagirdar Member |
| 8. Vakharra Dadamchand, | Nagar Seth, | Public Member |
| 9. Davda Nathulal, | | " " |
| 10. Mulla Gulam Ali, | | " " |
| 11. Davda Hiralal, | | " " |

245. In the year under report, the following laws were passed and received the sanction of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur:—

1. The Dungarpur Court of Wards Act, 1943 (Act No. I of 1943).
2. Allied Forces (Exemption from Local Taxation) Ordinance, 1943.
3. The Law relating to Escheat, 1943.
4. The Dungarpur Subversive Activities Ordinance (Ordinance No. I of 1944).
5. The Dungarpur Military Stores (Unlawful Possession) Ordinance 1944, (Ordinance No. II of 1944).
6. The Dungarpur Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance 1944, (Ordinance No. III of 1944).
7. The Dungarpur Allied Forces (Exemption from Local Taxation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944. (Ordinance No. IV of 1944).
8. The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Contracts) Ordinance, 1944 (Ordinance No. V of 1944).
9. The Dungarpur Restriction and Detention Ordinance, 1944. (Ordinance No. VI of 1944).

10. The Dungarpur Military Safety (Powers of Detention Ordinance, 1944 (Ordinance No VII of 1944).
11. The Dungarpur Subversive Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944 (Ordinance No. VIII of 1944).
12. The Dungarpur State Soldiers' (Litigation) Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944 (Ordinance No IX of 1944).
13. The Dungarpur Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944 (Ordinance No. X of 1944).
14. The Dungarpur Enemy Agents Ordinance 1944, (Ordinance No. XI of 1944)

Justice.

246. Rao Bahadur Chunilalji H. Setalvad, C. I. E., Bar-at-law, the Judicial Minister, died on the 9th September, 1944.

General.

247. Mr. Rooplal Gandhi, B. A., LL. B., continued as the Registrar of the High Court.

248. The Judicial Minister could not visit the State owing to continued ill-health and consequently no court was held.

High Court.

249. The Sabha is composed of the Musahib-i-Ala as President and nominated Sardars, State Officials and prominent citizens. The powers of a Sessions Court in criminal cases and of a District Court in civil suits are vested in the Sabha. The Sabha held 29 sittings during the year as against 31 in the preceding year.

The Raj Shekhar Sabha

250. The number of Sessions cases dealt with by the Sabha was 8 against 15 in the preceding year. Eighteen persons came up for trial in the year under report as against 20 in the previous year. Fifteen persons were convicted and the trials of three remained pending at the close of the year. The details are given below:—

Original criminal cases

1. Offences against persons	No of cases	
(a) Affecting Life	...	3
(b) Hurt	...	1
2. Offences against property—		
(a) Robbery and Dacoity	...	3
3. Miscellaneous—		
(a) Offences relating Documents.		1

251. The system of trial with the aid of assessors continued to work satisfactorily.

Assessors

252. At the commencement of the year under report 2 appeals were pending from the previous year, 38 appeals and applications for revision were filed during the year, making a total of 40 as against

Criminal Appellate Work

39 in the previous year. Out of this, 38 cases involving 58 persons were disposed of, leaving 2 cases involving 4 persons, pending at the close of the year. Sentences of the lower court were confirmed in 14 cases (36·84%) and reversed in 17 cases. In 4 cases the decisions of the lower court were modified. One was returned for further enquiry and in 2 cases the proceedings were quashed.

Original Civil work

253. No case came up before the Sabha in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction. Two cases pending from the previous year were transferred to the court of the Civil Judge.

Civil Appellate work

254. Twenty-six civil appeals were pending from the previous year and 20 were instituted during the year, making a total of 46 as against 52 in the previous year. Twenty nine (63·04%) appeals were disposed of as against 26 in the preceding year, leaving 17 pending at the end of the year. The Sabha confirmed the decision of the lower court in 15 (51·72%) cases, reversed in 11 (37·93%) and amended in 2 cases. One case was compromised.

The subordinate Civil and Criminal courts

255. In addition to the High Court and the Shasan Sabha, there were six courts exercising original, criminal and civil jurisdiction.

Mr. Narsingh Das, M. A., LL. B., was the Civil Judge at
Dungarpur.

Gaur Jawahir Lal, M. A., LL. B., was the First Class Magistrate
at Dungarpur.

Munshi Mohammad Hussain was Zilledar. (Second class
Magistrate and Sub-Judge) at Sagwara.

Mr. Bhikha, B. A., LL. B., was the Third Class Magistrate and
Munsiff at Sagwara.

Jurisdiction.

256. The Civil Judge at Dungarpur is empowered to hear and decide suits of every description up to a maximum value of Rs. 5,000/-. He is further empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs at Sagwara. Appeals from the decisions of the Civil Judge and applications for revision thereof lie to the Sabha. The Sub-Judge at Sagwara entertains suits up to the valuation of Rs. 300/- and the Munsiff up to Rs. 100/-.

Civil Appellate work.

257. Six appeals were filed in the Court of the Civil Judge at Dungarpur, against the decisions of the Munsiffs, four out of these were disposed of leaving 2 pending at the end of the year. All the four appeals were rejected.

Original civil work

258. At the beginning of the year, 530 suits were pending from the previous year. The number of suits instituted during the year was 1,121, out of which 422 were in the Court of Civil Judge at Dungarpur, 174 in the Sub-Judge's Court at Sagwara and 525 in the Munsiff's court at Sagwara. The Court dealt with 1,651 suits in all, out of these 1,139 (68·99%) suits of the valuation of Rs. 93,244/- were disposed of, leaving a balance of 512 at the close of the year.

The average duration of suits in the various courts was 99 days for the court of Civil Judge at Dungarpur, 95 for the Sub-Judge's Court and 43 for the Munsiff's Court.

259. At the commencement of the year, 391 applications for execution of decrees were pending from the previous year. Eight hundred and four were brought to register during the year making a total of 1,198 of the valuation of Rs. 73,240/-. Out of these, the various Courts disposed of 825 applications of the valuation of Rs. 46,042/- leaving a balance of 373 of the valuation of Rs. 27,198/- at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees

260. During the year under report 920 prosecutions were launched as against 935 prosecutions launched in the previous year. Of the 2,227 persons involved including 458 awaiting trial from the end of the previous year, 292 were convicted in the Courts of the Magistrates, 529 were discharged, cases relating to 687 were compounded, 105 were acquitted, 57 were committed by the Magistrates for trial by the First Class Magistrate, the District Magistrate and the Shasan Sabha and 27 died or absconded during the pendency of the prosecutions; thus 530 awaited trial at the close of the year. The percentage of disposal was 76.24 against 78.41 in the preceding year.

Original criminal work

261. There were 11 Vakils and Mukhtars practising in the various courts of the State.

Vakils and Mukhtars.

262. The total receipts from fines and bona vocantia amounted to Rs. 17,532-0-9 as against 19,327-7-9 of the previous year.

Receipts.

EXTRADITION.

Izlai Ghair.

263. Gaur Jawaharlal Chobisa, M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Hakim, Izlai Ghair which deals with extradition and Border Court cases.

General.

264. The relations of the Dungarpur State with the British Government and the Indian States in connection with the extradition of criminals continued to be cordial. No Border Court was held during the year under report.

265. Details of extradition cases with various States are given in the following table:—

Table

State	Dungarpur versus other States					Other States versus Dungarpur				
	Pending	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Balance	Pending	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Balance
1 Banswara	3	7	10	5	5	2	6	8	2	6
2 British India	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
3 Idar	2	1	3	1	2	..	3	3	...	3
4 Karana	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
5 Lunawara	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3
6 Mewar	16	11	27	11	16	6	13	19	5	14
7 Sant	1	..	1	...	1		1	1	1	...
8 Other States	4	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26	20	46	21	25	11	26	37	8	29

Police.

General

266. Mr. Babulal Shrivastava was the Superintendent of Police throughout the year under report.

Annual Inspections.

267. The various Officers of the Police Department made regular tours and inspections and also supervised many cases on the spot.

Strength

268. The Force is constituted under Firman of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Balalpur and is governed by the Dungarpur Police Act, 1903. The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 352 as compared with 321 at the end of the year 1942-43. The force consisted of the Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors 10 Sub-Inspectors, 9 Moharrirs, 35 Havildars, 2 Drill Instructors, 280 constables and 12 others.

Administrative Divisions

269. The Police is divided into two Circles for purposes of administration, viz. Eastern Circle and Western Circle. Each Circle is in charge of an Inspector who supervises and inspects the work of the Thanas and Chowkies under him.

Thanas and Chowkies

270. The number of Thanas and Chowkies was 8 and 14 respectively, besides the Police Lines at the Capital.

271. In each Thana there are usually 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Moharrir and 1 Havildar in addition to literate and illiterate Constables. The strength at each Chowki is one Havildar and one literate Constable in addition to Constables. Sub-Inspectors, Moharrirs and Havildars carry on the investigation and do the writing work.

272. The area of the State is 1,460 square miles and the population 2,74,282. The ratio, therefore, of the Force to area is 1 to 4.1 square miles and to population 1 to 779 persons.

Ratio of Police Force to population and area

273 In the table given below, the investigation work done by the Police during the year under report is compared with that done in the previous year:—

Crimes and Investigation

Year	Number of crimes	Number of Persons									No. of persons Challenged				Percentage of persons convicted to those challenged	Remarks
		Pending investigation at the close of the last year	Arrested during the year	Total	Released by Police, offences not being proved	Challenged	Pending investigation at the close of the year	Under investigation at the close of the last year	During the year.	Total	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Pending trial in Courts	Total		
1942-43	487	4	527	531	124	404	3	71	101	475	208	129	138	475	62.0	
1943-44	386	3	444	447	79	365	0	138	425	563	259	162	142	563	46.0	

274. The total number of offences reported during the year was 478 against 487 of the last year. The number of serious offences reported during the year is compared with that of the preceding year in the following table:—

Serious offences

Crimes	1942-43	1943-44	Remarks.
1. Murder	11	3	
2. Attempt to murder	2	...	
3. Culpable homicide	1	4 ✓	
4. Dacoity	2	...	
5. Robbery	17	15	
6. Attempt to commit lurking house trespass	2	4	
Total	35	26	

275. In the year under report, property worth Rs. 20,680/- was stolen as against property worth Rs. 33,292/- stolen in the previous year. The recovery this year amounted to Rs. 5,884-8-9 as against worth Rs. 8,433/- in the previous year.

Property stolen and recovered

For Print Bureau

276. Ninety seven finger impression slips of convicts were sent for being recorded to the Bureau at Ajmer. Search slips of 50 persons were prepared and sent to the different bureaux and four persons were traced in this way.

Night Chowkidar

277. 307 Chowkidars do chowkidari work in villages. In the towns, Police Constables patrol at night. 183 villages are supervised by the Police and 48 by Jagirdars.

Rasta Chowkidari

278 Rasta Chowkidars are responsible for the safe journey of travellers while passing through jungles during day time. The number of chowkies was reduced from 43 to 32 during the year under report.

Expenditure

279. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Police Force amounted to Rs. 59,208-15-3 as compared with Rs. 55,719-15-7 of the previous year.

Cattle Pounds

280. Nine Cattle Pounds are maintained by the Police. During the year, 3169 heads of cattle were impounded as compared with 2,104 of the previous year. The income derived was Rs. 297-6-6 as compared with Rs. 283-11-0 of the previous year. Four Cattle Pounds are maintained by Jagirdars and two by the Municipal Boards.

Registration of Foreigners

281. No foreigner was registered during the year under report.

Registration of Motor
vehicles

282. During the year no motor vehicle was registered.

Jail.

General

283. Gandhi Rooplal. B. A., LL. B., continued as the Superintendent throughout the year.

HSS
Visitor's Board

284. A Board of visitors has been appointed for the Dungarpur Jail. The President of the City Municipal Board is ex-officio President of this Board and there are 2 official and 2 non-official members. The Board has to visit the Jail once in every four months. The members are appointed by His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur for a period of 3 years.

Statistics

285. The following table gives the statistics: -

Year	Number of Prisoners							Average number of days for which prisoner remained under trial	Remarks.
	From last year	Admitted during the year.	Total	Released	Died	at the close of the year	Daily average		
1942-43	108	200	308	231	...	77	95	35	
1943-44	77	145	225	157	8	60	72	45	

286. The total expenditure incurred on the Jail was Rs. 5,818-13-6 as against Rs. 6,167-8-9 incurred in 1942-43.

Expenditure

287. The general health of the prisoners was good and their conduct was, on the whole, satisfactory. The number of major and minor punishments awarded to prisoners was 1 and 14 as against 1 and 15 respectively in the previous year.

Health & Discipline

288. Under commands of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur, arrangements have been made for giving religious instruction to the inmates of the Jail twice every month.

Religious Instruction

289. No prisoner was executed during the year.

Executions

290. The prisoners work in the Jail work-shop, the State Press and the Gardens.

291. Cloth and Durries of the aggregate value of Rs. 363/- were in stock at the opening of the year, of Rs. 4,103/- were manufactured during the year, and of Rs. 3,597/- were sold, leaving in hand at the end of the year a stock worth Rs. 869/-

Jail work-shop

The State Army

292. Subedar Baij Nath Misra and Mr. Babulal Shrivastava continued to hold charge of the office of Commanding Officer Shri Bijay Paltan and Fauj Bakshi, respectively, during the year under report.

General

293. The Shri Bijay Paltan continued to remain under the direct supervision of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur. The strength of the Paltan on the 30th September, 1944 was 183, consisting of the Commanding Officer, 4 Jamadars, 1 Havildar Major, 1 Band Master, 7 Havildars, 7 Naiks, 12 Lance Naiks, 5 Buglers, 127 Sepoys, 15 recruits and 3 others.

Shri Bijay Paltan

294. The discipline of the Force continued to be satisfactory during the year under report.

Discipline

295. The Force was regularly drilled and recruits were trained according to programme. The work of the signalling section during the year was satisfactory and the standard was well maintained.

Training

296. The strength of the Fauj at the close of the year under report was:—

Fauj

Jamadar	...	...	1
Cashier	...	...	1
Havildar	...	...	5
Sepoys	...	...	27
Total			34

297. The Risala Khas consisted of 1 Dafedar, 23 Sowars and 5 camel sowers.

Risala

298. The Artillery consists of 1 Havildar and 4 gunners.

Artillery

299. The total expenditure on the State Army in the year under report amounted to Rs. 45,293-3-10 as compared with Rs. 36,889-12-11 during the previous year.

Expenditure

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Education Department

General

300. Choudhry Krishnanand, M. A., held charge of the Department throughout the year as Superintendent of Education.

301. The administrative staff of the Department consisted of one Inspector and one Deputy Inspector of Schools.

302. Choudhry Krishnanand, M. A., continued to be the Head Master of Shri Maharawal High School.

Inspection and Tours

303. The Superintendent of Education was on tour for 13 days, and the Inspector for 99 days. The appointment of the Deputy Inspector was sanctioned from the 1st September, 1944, and he could not proceed on tour before the end of the year under report.

Number of Schools

304. The total number of schools in the State increased from 72 in the previous year to 82 in the year under report. One new State Hindi Primary School was opened at Pindaval and 10 new private schools were registered during the year. One night school run by the Department was closed. Details are as shown below:—

	1942-43	1943-44
Shri Maharawal High School, Dungarpur	1	1
Pinhey Anglo-Hindi School, Dungarpur	1	1
State Anglo-Hindi School, Sagwara	1	1
State Hindi Primary Schools	24	25
Jagir Hindi Primary Schools	9	9
Private Schools	26	36
Harijan School, Dungarpur	1	1
State Night Schools	4	3
Sanskrit Pathshalas	2	2
State Girls Schools	3	3
Total	72	82

Number of students

305. The number of students in all the schools was 4,376 as against 3,976 in the previous year. The daily average attendance in the institutions run by the State was 67 per cent. Details are as below:—

	1942-43		1943-44	
	Schools.	Students.	Schools.	Students.
State Schools	44	3,135	44	3,166
Registered Private Schools.	28	841	38	1,210
Total	72	3,976	82	4,376

306. A sum of Rs. 300/- is annually given as aid to the Harijan School.

Aid to Schools

307. The total expenditure incurred on education amounted to Rs. 41,789-11-0 as against Rs. 34,612-14-10 incurred in the previous year. The cost of education works out at 2.5 annas per head of population and at Re. 1-3-0 per head of the school-going age population.

Expenditure

308. Choudhry Krishnand, the Superintendent of Education represented the State on the Rajputana Board.

Representation on Academic Bodies outside

309. Stipends of the annual value of Rs. 4,423/- as compared with Rs. 3,393/- in the previous year, were given to 9 students for higher education. One of them is studying Engineering, six are receiving general University education, one is receiving Technical education and one is studying music.

Facilities for Higher Education

310. During the year under report there was only one student studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

311. The number of students on the roll of Shri Maharawal High School was 446 as against 403 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 330 against 305 in the last year. Thirteen candidates were sent up for the High School examination of the Rajputana Board, all were declared successful. One candidate secured first division, nine were placed in second division and three obtained third division. The High School is also recognised as a centre for the Prathama and Visharad Examinations of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad. The results obtained at these examinations were satisfactory.

Shri Maharawal High School

312. Moral and religious instruction was imparted to all the boys of the High School. For Classes VI to IX regular courses have been prescribed.

Moral and Religious Instruction

313. The boys play Hockey, Football and Cricket at Shri Lakshman Ground. Volley Ball, Fallow and Kabaddi are also played regularly.

Games

314. The High School maintains a Book Depot and a Boys' Library. The total number of books issued during the year was 1,071.

Book Depot and Boys' Library

315. The number of boarders in the Rajput Boarding House was 28 as against 25 in the previous year. Eight Rajput boarders are receiving scholarships from the State and one from Her Highness the Senior Maji Sahiba.

Rajput Boarding House

316. There are three other Chhatralayas, the number of boarders residing in these was 98 as against 97 in the previous year.

Chhatralayas

317. The number of students in the Pinhey School, Dungarpur was 245 and in the Anglo-Hindi School at Sagwara was 220. The

Anglo-Hindi Schools

daily average attendance at the two institutions was 181 and 175 respectively. In the annual examinations 64 per cent of the candidates of the Pinhey School and 72 per cent of the Sagwara School were declared successful.

318. Extensive additions and alterations have been carried out in the School building at Sagwara to provide additional accomodation.

Hindi Primary Schools
State Schools

319. The number of State Hindi Primary Schools was 34 as against 33 in the previous year. A new School was opened at Pindaval. The entire management and control of the 9 Jagir Schools was taken over by the Department and the distinction between State and Jagir Schools ceased to exist. The total number of students in the State Schools was 2,083 as against 1,685 in the previous year. The result of examinations was 74.5 per cent.

Private Schools

320. The number of Private Schools rose from 24 to 36 during the year under report. Rules for conducting Private Schools were brought into force during the year. According to these rules all Private Schools have been registered and brought under the supervision of the Department. The total number of students in the Private Schools was 1,099 as compared with 752 of the previous year.

Sanskrit Education

321. There are two Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State, the Shri Vijay Sanskrit Pathshala is a State institution while the Pathshala at Kharagda is managed privately. The number of boys receiving education at these institutions was 111 as against 89 in the previous year.

Harijan School

322. The Harijan School at Dungarpur which receives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 300/- annually from the State, had 32 boys on its roll during the year as against 41 in the last year.

Teachers' Training

323. The system of giving training to the teachers of the Primary schools and subjecting them to periodical examinations continued to work satisfactorily.

Female Education

324. The number of State Girls' Schools was 3 during the year under report. The number of girl students at these institutions was 233 as against 243 in the previous year.

Girls' School, Dungarpur

325. The Shri Devendra Kanya Pathshala prepares girls for the Praveshika and Vidyavinodini examinations of the Mahila Vidya Peeth of Allahabad. The roll of the Praveshika and Vidyavinodini classes was 6 and 5 respectively. All sat for the examinations and the results for the Praveshika examination were cent per cent, while 4 of the 5 candidates for the Vidyavinodini examination were declared successful. The total number of students on the roll of the School was 163 as against 161 in the previous year. Her Highness the Senior Maji Sahiba is pleased to award annually three locket medals to the girls for general proficiency, and for proficiency in sewing and knitting.

326. The number of girls reading in the Sagwara and Simalwara Schools during the year was 47 and 23 as against 51 and 31 in the preceding year.

Sagwara and Simalwara
Girls' Schools

327. In the various Hindi Primary Schools there were 180 girls studying with the boys.

The Ducat Library.

328. The Library contains about 3000 books in English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Gujarati and Urdu.

329. The Reading Room is provided with English and Hindi newspapers and journals.

330. The number of books issued during the year was 2,520.

The Medical Department.

331. Dr. K. D. S. Rao, M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S., (Edin.) remained in charge of the Department as Chief Medical Officer, during the year under report

General

332. Dr. Hansraj Shah, L. M. F. (Cal.) was the Sub Assistant Surgeon, Shri Bijay Hospital. The post of the Lady Doctor in charge of the female section remained vacant throughout the year.

333. Dr. Tulsiram Upadhye, L. M. P., was in charge of the Sagwara Dispensary throughout the year.

334. Vaidya Shastri Utsavlal, the Raj Vaidya, was in charge of Shri Bijay Aushadhalaya. There are two other Vaidyas- Vaidya Kripa Shanker and Vaidya Ganga Ram- in the Aushadhalaya.

335. Hakim Mohabbatulla Khan was appointed as State Hakim during the year under report.

336. The total number of institutions giving medical relief in the State at the end of last year was 5, comprising of the Hospital at the Capital, two dispensaries one at Sagwara and one at the Central Jail- the Aushadhalaya at the Capital and a Travelling Dispensary. Three new Ayurvedic Dispensaries were opened during the year at Kanba, Sabla and Lhambola. The total number of Medical institutions thus increased to eight. There is also a private dispensary at Galiakot, funds for whose maintenance are provided by the Durgah.

Medical Institutions

337. The Shri Bijay Hospital contains 4 wards for indoor patients. Three of these are male wards; the Shri Devendra Vanita Ashram is a female ward and three rooms of the Silver Jubilee Ward are set apart for maternity cases. There is accommodation for 75 beds in the Hospital.

The Shri Vijay

Operation-Theatre
Laboratory and X-ray

338. The Hospital contains a well equipped operation-theatre, a laboratory and X-ray set. During the year 27 patients were examined under X-ray.

Free diet

339. Free diet is supplied to the poor in-door patients. In the year under report a sum of Rs. 598/- was spent on this account.

Indoor and outdoor
patients

340. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year under report is compared with that of the previous year in the following statement:—

Hospital	Year	Number of out-door Patients	Number of Indoor patients						Daily average number of out-door patients	Daily average number of in-door patients	Operations	
			admitted	cured	relieved	discharged	died	under treatment			Major	Minor
Dungarpur	1942-43	29,535	648	546	50	48	25	28	233	35	...	...
	1943-44	30,351	625	464	27	74	23	37	265	28	99	771
Sagwala	1942-43	23,460	33	22	3	7	1	...	129	1	...	538
	1943-44	23,730	75	60	3	12	...	...	132	7	...	546
Jail	1942-43	...	188	171	...	12	...	5	...	1	...	...
	1943-44	...	258	213	...	2	1	7	...	1	...	...

Medical Operations

341. In all 99 major operations and 1,317 minor operations were performed in the various Medical institutions during the year under report.

Vaccination

342. The number of children vaccinated during the year under report was 3,010 as against 2,776 vaccinated in the previous year; 2,762 vaccinations were successful as against 2,585 in the previous year.

Rural Medical Works

343. Rural Medical Works to provide immediate medical relief to the people of the Villages continued to work satisfactorily. With the opening of Aushadhalayas at Kanba, Sabla and Dhambola, the centres at these three places were closed and new centres were opened at Dewal, Galandar, Jhontri, Kolkhanda and Kunwa while the centre at Chikhli was closed. There were thus 11 centres as against 10 in the preceding year. In these centres, medicines were distributed free to 7,190 patients.

Free treatment

344. During the year under report 8 poor patients were sent at State expense for treatment to the Udaipur centre.

Vijay Ayurvedic
Aushadhalaya

345. The number of patients treated during the year was 40,950 as against 35,554 in the previous year. The Aushadhalaya also distributed snake-bite cure to the general public; the results were satisfactory.

346. During the year under report sanction was accorded for opening Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Kanba, Sabla and Dhambola. The total number of patients treated at these dispensaries was 9,268. The figures for each separately are: Kanba 3,752, Sabla 1,251 and Dhambola 4,265.

District Ausadhalayas

347. Pandit Ganga Ram, Bhishagacharya Dhanvantri, the Vaidya in charge of the Travelling Dispensary, toured for 57 days and treated 1,033 patients; in the previous year he had toured for 64 days and treated 2,320 patients.

B.R.D.

Travelling Dispensary

348. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,702-1-6 as against Rs. 30,734-9-6 in the previous year.

Expenditure

349. There were seven registered Private Practitioners at the close of last year and 5 were registered during the year, making a total of 12 practitioners. Out of these one died, one went away from the State, and one was taken into State service.

B.P.D.

Private Practitioners

CHAPTER - IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Department.

General

350. Chaudhry Niranjana Das Datt continued to hold charge of the Department as State Engineer, during the year.

Expenditure

351. The total expenditure of the Department, inclusive of supervision charges was Rs. 2,59,100-12-7 as against Rs. 89,188-10-9 in the previous year. The amount spent on New Works and maintenance is detailed below:—

		1942-43	1943-44
New works	...	80,070-12-7	2,38,804-0-6
Maintenance	..	9,117-14-2	20,296-12-1
Total		89,188-10-9	2,59,100-12-7

Roads

352. A sum of Rs 45,740-1-8 was spent on roads, the main items of work being, metalling of the Dungarpur-Sagwara Road and constructing the bridge on the Do-Nadi.

Buildings

353. The amount spent on buildings was Rs. 1,92,770-8-10. Additions were made to the Shri Udai Vilas Palace, State Guest Houses, Club, Courts, Customs Office, Sagwara School and Sagwara Hospital.

354. The details of expenditure incurred on new works, repairs and maintenance are given below:—

Details	Original		Repairs and maintenance		Total	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
Civil Buildings	81,569	1,87,220	3,700	19,818	85,276	2,00,597
Police	2,648	...	130	240	2,838	240
Customs and Excise	...	5,251	...	...	...	5,251
Temples	600	500	94	79	684	579
Roads	18,675	45,740	1,117	1,981	14,692	47,101
Irrigation	28,778	98	31	10	28,809	108
Establishment and contingencies	...	...	5,949	5,289	8,049	5,289
Total	80,071	2,38,804	9,118	20,297	89,139	2,59,101

Income

355. The income of the Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 15,511-0-7 as against Rs. 15,794-4-10 in the previous year.

Electric and Water Works Department

General

356. Pandit Jivaram Bhatt, B. Sc. (Eng.), continued as the State Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.

357. With the purchase of a Ruston Engine of 80 B. H. P., coupled with a 50 K. W. generator, the Power House at Dungarpur is now fitted with 5 generating sets. The plant throughout worked fairly satisfactorily. Due to shortage of fuel (diesel oil) the Engines were worked for limited hours throughout the year under report. The Department also possesses a lathe machine and an emery wheel, fitted with the drive system.

Power House

358. There are two water reservoirs in the Capital. The water supply was maintained from Edward Samand, the main reservoir, throughout the year.

Water Works

359. The Department spent a sum of Rs. 93,669-11-6 as against Rs. 54,639-11-7 in the previous year. The income amounted to Rs. 28,419-8-11 as against Rs. 24,034-0-4 in the previous year.

Income and expenditure

State Motor Transport Department.

360. Mr. Dadamchand Doshi continued as the Manager of the State Motor Transport Department.

General

361. The department runs the following passenger services:—

- (1) Dungarpur to Kherwara,
- (2) Dungarpur to Ratanpur,
- (3) Dungarpur to Galiakot via Sagwara, and
- (4) Dungarpur to Banswara via Aspur and Sabla.

362. The Department has entered into contract for carrying Imperial Mails between Dungarpur and Kherwara and Dungarpur and Galiakot.

Mail Services

363. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 38,691½ as against 31,556 in the preceding year. The total income amounted to Rs. 75,034-0-6 as compared with Rs. 49,493-5-7 of the previous year.

Passengers & Income

364. Owing to the acute shortage of petrol the carrying of goods was discontinued and the trucks remained idle throughout the year under report.

Goods trucks

365. The total expenditure incurred by the Department amounted to Rs. 70,244-8-2, inclusive of repayment of loan and depreciation charges as against Rs. 46,414-9-3 in the previous year.

Expenditure

State Posts and Telephones.

366. The State Postal Organisation has been in existence since 1877. Regular daily Service is maintained between the Capital and the towns of Sagwara and Galiakot. Important villages like Ganeshpur, Aspur, Nithawa, Dhambola and Kanba are also served. No extension was carried out during the year under report.

Posts

367. The rates charged by the State Postal Organisation for letters, registred letters, parcels etc., are the same as those charged by Imperial Posts.

368. The Organisation carried 1,777 registered letters in the course of the year under report as against 1,654 in the last year. The total income was Rs. 1,826-11-3 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,047-6-0.

369. The State maintains a telephone system which at present is confined to the Capital. During the year the number of connections remained 12. The proposal to extend the system to the districts has been postponed owing to war.

CHAPTER X.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

370. Shah Mohanlalji continued to hold the post of the Officer in charge Municipalities throughout the year under report.

General

371. The number of Municipalities in the State remained the same as last year i. e. at Dungarpur, Sagwara and Galiakot. Sanction was accorded for opening three new municipalities in important villages of the State, but the municipalities in question did not start to function before the end of the year.

372. There is also a District Board which makes lighting and conservancy arrangements in important villages.

373. Shah Mohanlalji continued to be the President of the Dungarpur Municipal Board throughout the year.

The Dungarpu Board

374. The Board consists of 18 members, of whom 9 are elected and 9 nominated. The President is nominated by His Highness' Government and the Vice-President is elected by the members. Of the 9 nominated members 6 are official and 3 non-official members. The period of three years for which the present members of the Board were nominated and elected expired on the 30th September 1940. Since then, the life of the Board has been extended from year to year in view of the situation created by the war. This is the seventh year of the life of the Board.

375. Special attention was paid to the cleaning and repairing of wells and the disinfecting of water therein.

Cleaning and repairing
of wells,

376. To relieve the growing congestion in the city the scheme sanctioned for constructing a pukka road with foot-paths from the Kotawali to the temple of Ambamata was completed. The road has been named as Udai-Bazar. Concessions have been granted to those who purchase land for building houses on the sides of this 27 feet wide road; some people have already purchased plots and built houses.

Town expansion scheme

377. Cases of breach of Municipal bye-laws numbered 167 as against 170 in the previous year. Rs. 176-12-0 as against 160-15-0 were realised from fines and penalties.

378. Arrangements have been made for the distribution of quinine in each Ward through the member of the Ward.

Distribution of Quinine.

379. The Municipal Board worked the Ice Factory during the year under report.

Ice-Factory,

380. The Cattle-pound at Dungarpur remained under the supervision of the Municipal Board. During the year, 384 cattle were impounded as against 572 last year bringing in a revenue of Rs. 366-6-3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 345-14-6.

Cattle pound

Financial position.

381. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 31,941-13-1 as against Rs. 16,007-4-11 of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,029-11-3 as against Rs. 13,761-15-11 in the last year. The Municipality contributes an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,601/- for Primary Education, the Ducat Library, Aushadhalaya and Town Chowkidar establishment.

The Sagwara Board

382. Mr. Mohammad Hussain, Zilledar Sagwara continued to be the President of the Sagwara Municipal Board.

383. The Board consists of 8 nominated members of whom three are official and 5 non-official members.

384. Quinine was distributed free of charge during the malarial season.

Cattle Pound

385. During the year 77 animals were impounded as against 71 in the last year bringing in a revenue of Rs. 38-3-0.

Receipts & expenditure

386. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 13,678-12-0 as against Rs. 8,469-7-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,707-6-3 as against Rs. 4,569-2-6 in the previous year.

City work

387. Fifteen cases of breach of bye-laws were instituted as against 38 in the preceding year. Rs. 27-4-0 were realised from fines and penalties as against Rs. 15-14-9 in the previous year.

The Galiakot Board

388. The Sub-Inspector of Galiakot is the ex-officio president of the Board and there are 7 nominated members of whom 3 are official and 4 non-official members.

389. Pt. Bhogilal Dashora continued to work as the Secretary. Lighting and sanitary arrangements were improved.

390. The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,185-12-3 as compared with Rs. 5,636-15-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,282-7-0 as against Rs. 3,009-11-0 in the last year.

391. Sixty-two cases as against 32 in the previous year were instituted for breach of municipal bye-laws. Rs. 27-2-0 as against Rs. 19-10-0 in the previous year were realised from fines.

The District Board

392. The District Board distributed quinine to the people in the District through Patwaries, Foresters and School teachers.

393. The conservancy and lighting arrangements for Aspur, Sabla, Antri and Mewara are under the supervision of the Customs Nakedars of those places.

394. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 35,302-0-6 as compared with Rs. 26,442-7-0 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,175-7-6 as against Rs. 4,717-4-6 in the last year.

395. The table below gives the vital statistics of the Capital and the towns of Sagwara and Galiakot for the year under report:-

Vital statis

Name of town	Population	Births				Deaths																						
		Males	Females	Total	Average per 1000	Cholera	Dysentery & diarrhoea	Fevers					Small pox	Tuber- culosis			Pneumonia	Respiratory diseases	Injuries					All other causes	Deaths of infants under 1 year	Total	Average per 1,000	
								Malaria	Enteric	Measles	Relapsing	Other fevers		T. B lungs	Other T. B	Puerperal sepsis			Accidents	Suicide	Snake-bites	Wild beasts						
Dungarpur	8,670	91	86	177	20.4	.	..	11	1	..	73	.	13	3	13	2	13	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	26	164	18.9
Sagwara	6,200	79	59	138	22.2	.	..	..	..	..	96	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	166	16.6
Galiakot	4,247	61	67	128	31.7	.	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	5	11	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	25	81	197	19.7
Total ..	19,117	288	212	450	24.8	.	..	11	1	.	200	..	15	3	30	7	15	4	.	1	.	2	51	348	18.4			

CHAPTER XL

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

1. Shri Bijay Dharma Sabha.

General

396. Pandit Bhogi Lalji Chaubisa, Raj Gaur, continued to be the Secretary of the Shri Bijay Dharma Sabha.

Sabhs

397. According to the rules defining the constitution of the Dharma Sabha and providing for the conduct of business by it, His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur has been graciously pleased to assume the Presidentship of the Sabha. The Sabha consists of 18 members of whom 5 are official members, 10 non-official Hindu members and 3 Muslim members.

Temples and Maths.

398. There were 10 Temples under the management of the Sabha during the year as against 12 in the previous year. There were two Maths under the supervision of the Sabha at the end of last year, The Maths of Jhalan and the Hari Mandir Sabla were brought under management and the Maths of Ram Mohalla, Jhalan and Khireswar were released during the year, leaving only one under the management of the Sabha at the close of the year. The Sabha supervised the arrangements of 64 State aided temples and maths during the year.

Yogyas

399. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur was graciously pleased to perform the Sahastra Chandi and Maha Rudra Yagyas during the year.

Worship

400. Regular worship was performed in the temples according to the prescribed ritual. Religious processions were taken out on Radha Ashtami, Ram Ravadi and Tulsi Vivah. Food and clothes were distributed among the poor and the needy and Sadavrat petias given to 660 persons.

Sermons

401. Shri Swami Mohananandji gave a number of religious discourses (including discourses on Bhagwat Gita) in the temple of Shri Nathji. In the temples of Radhe-Bihariji and Shri Nathji the Rajya Pandit gave regular readings from Shrimad Bhagwat. Religious instruction is given to the students of the Shri Maharawal High School on Fridays, and the inmates of the Central Jail.

Stipends

402. The Sabha is maintaining one scholar for the study of Sanskrit at Benares. Monthly stipends were given to 5 other Vidyarthi. Sadavrita petias were distributed and clothes and food-grains were distributed among the poor and needy.

403. The total income of the Devasthanans under the management of the Sabha amounted to Rs. 14,806-0-3 as against Rs. 14,854-13-1 in the previous year. The Total expenditure incurred by the Sabha on Devasthanans and Charity amounted to Rs. 21,043-6-3 as compared with Rs. 20,640-2-9 of the last year.

2. Court of Wards

401. Mr. Rooplal Gandhi, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Muntazim of the Court of Wards.

General.

405. The Muntazim was on tour for 33 days.

406. Supervision charges are levied at 12½ per cent of the income of each Thikana. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 5,620/- as against Rs. 5,651-4-0 of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 3,390-1-9 as against Rs. 3,398-13-6 in the previous year.

407. At the end of year 1942-43 there were 31 Thikanas and estates under the management of the Court of Wards, the Muafi of Kopda was taken under the management of the Court during the year and the Thikanas of Bhinda and Mandva Baiyola and the estate of Chhaganlal were released, leaving 29 under management at the close of the year. Out of these, 20 were taken over due to minority, 6 due to indebtedness and 3 due to the insanity of the Wards. The principal Thikanas under the Court of Wards were — the Tazim; Thikanas of Bichiwara, Chitri and Semalwara, the Battisa Thikana, of Garhmala and Padardi Laghu and the Muafi of Nanded.

Thikanas & Estates
under management

408. One ward is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, 4 wards are reading at the Sri Maharawal High School, Lungarpur and 1 ward at the Anglo-Hindi School Sagwara.

Education of ward

409. In the year under report Rs. 7,221/- were paid in repayment of debts of the various Thikanas under management as against Rs. 5,909/- paid in the previous year.

Debt.

3. Karkhanas.

410. The Karkhanas continued to be under the supervision of Thakur Sangram Singhji of Peith. Raj Gaur Bhogilalji was in charge of the Toshakhana and Tents. Mr. N. P. Kesari was the Muntazim of the Motor Garage and Kanwar Nahar Singh Rathor was in charge of the Guest House.

411. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,12,720-1-0 as against Rs. 71,737-14-6 in the previous year.

4. Records.

412. Pandit Bhawanishanker continued to be the Record Officer.

General

413. During the year under report 1,616 files and 8 registers were received for record from various Departments as against 2,380 files and 61 registers in the previous year.

5. Puratatva Vibhag.

414. Rathor Surjmal Vagadia was in charge of the Department as Curator.

415. The following Stone inscriptions, Parwanas etc., acquired by the Curator during the year deserve special mention:—

- (1) the Shilalekh of Vikram year 1533 of Maharawal Shri Gopinathji.
- (2) the Shilalekh of Vikram year 1669 of Maharawal Shri Punjrajji;
- (3) the Horoscope of Maharawal Shri Shiv Singhji;
- (4) a Tamra-patra of Vikram year 1822 and a Parwana of Vikram year 1830 of Maharawal Shri Shiv Singhji;
- (5) two Parwanas of Vikram year 1886 and 1889 of Maharawal Shri Jaswant Singhji II.

6. Committee of Sardars.

416. The Sardars' Committee adjudicates in disputes between Jagirdars and their Bhayaps. The Dewan is the ex-officio President of the Committee which consists of 2 Tazimi Nobles, 4 Tankedars, 4 Bhayaps and 2 Charans as members. During the year under report 4 cases were decided.

7 State Agents.

417. Lala Ambika prasad continued to be the State Agent at Udaipur and Messrs Kuberji Ganeshji at Talod.

8. Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha.

418 His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur and His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur continued as the President and Vice-President respectively of the Rajputana Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha.

419. The State Sabha is guided by Rules framed by the Rajputana Sabha and consists of:—

- (1) Maharaj Shri Virbhadr Singhji of Punjpur, President.
- (2) Thakur Sangram Singhji of Peith, Official Member.
- (3) Thakur Sajjan Singhji of Vamasa, Non-official Member.
- (4) Thakur Umaid Singhji of Parla
Sakani, " " "
- (5) Thakur Udayvir Singh Official Member.
- (6) Thakur Dalel Singh of Kheda
Kachwasa, Non-official Member.
- (7) Purabia Kodar Singh Tankedar
of Bhehana, " " "
- (8) Rathor Surajmal Vagadia, Secretary.

420. The case-work is shown in the following table:—

In relation to	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of	Balance
Marriage ...	15	67	82	44	38
Death ...	21	76	97	64	33

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Rainfall in the Dungarpur State for the year 1943-44 (Vikrami 2000-2001)

No.	Name of Station	Average of last 5 years		Total of previous year		November 1943 to April 1944		1944										Total	Remarks.		
		In: cts:		In: cts:		In: cts:		May		June		July		August		Septem-ber				October	
		In:	cts:	In:	cts:	In:	cts:	In:	cts:	In:	cts:	In:	cts:	In:	cts:	In:	cts:			In:	cts:
1	Dungarpur	26	65	29	27	...	94	...	5	64	16	15	16	71	3	13	...	...	42	55	
2	Sagwara	23	28	20	69	...	75	...	3	73	15	51	23	38	...	94	...	4	45	40	
3	Galiakot	30	59	24	22	...	43	...	3	22	16	80	25	84	...	86	...	23	47	53	
4	Ganeshpur	23	73	28	57	...	48	...	4	51	14	85	18	39	...	84	...	...	39	7	
5	Aspur	26	39	24	7	...	71	...	4	15	12	70	20	74	1	93	...	54	40	77	
6	Kauba	29	43	29	43	...	50	...	5	65	20	50	20	31	4	35	...	...	51	31	
7	Dhambola	32	30	37	74	...	81	...	3	75	23	89	24	93	...	24	...	...	53	62	
8	Deval	22	60	26	58	...	77	...	3	45	15	79	16	67	1	74	...	...	38	42	Minimum during the year.
9	Antri	23	14	24	10	...	...	...	3	82	21	21	20	38	1	...	...	...	46	41	
10	Sabla	31	17	30	11	...	37	...	2	83	18	55	21	52	2	90	...	...	46	36	
11	Veejan	27	46	25	62	...	...	...	4	90	19	59	15	21	...	90	...	23	40	83	
12	Vadgama	32	5	24	19	...	30	...	5	58	17	5	20	41	...	34	...	...	44	68	
13	Nithawa	29	47	31	45	...	52	...	4	92	25	99	21	47	2	87	...	30	56	7	Maximum during the year.
	Total.	359	45	356	75	8	56	20	56	15	229	50	265	96	21	23	1	34	356	75	
	Average	27	65	27	44	...	65	1	4	31	17	66	20	45	1	63	...	10	27	44	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Dungarpur State
during the year 1943-44 (Vikrami 2000-2001).

No.	Heads of Income.	Budget estimates for 1942-43.			Actuals for 1942-43.			Budget estimates for 1943-44.			Actuals for 1943-44.			Remarks.
		Rs.	as	p.	Rs.	as	p.	Rs.	as	p.	Rs.	as	p.	
ORDINARY.														
1	Devasthan.	18,881	0	0	14,845	13	1	14,475	0	0	14,806	0	8	
2	Land Revenue.	3,18,432	0	0	3,18,119	5	0	3,41,492	0	0	3,37,061	6	11	
3	Forests	1,76,765	0	0	1,82,980	0	4	4,22,753	0	0	3,51,581	14	6	
4	Customs.	3,42,461	0	0	4,61,987	4	2	5,03,560	0	0	7,56,359	0	11	
5	Excise.	1,95,101	0	0	2,53,289	0	11	2,76,101	0	0	3,42,155	8	10	
6	Contracts.	3,100	0	0	3,745	5	8	3,500	0	0	4,682	9	11	
7	Fees.	4,700	0	0	2,915	9	7	3,700	0	0	3,469	15	6	
8	Judicial.	29,300	0	0	42,022	14	5	41,500	0	0	47,298	11	11	
9	Jail.	800	0	0	1,165	6	8	1000	0	0	1,167	6	0	
10	Education.	9,080	0	0	7,905	0	6	9,845	0	0	8,312	0	8	
11	Police.	3,303	0	0	3,735	13	0	3,923	0	0	3,484	14	6	
12	Medical	681	0	0	769	1	3	701	0	0	693	1	6	
13	Interest.	4,936	0	0	4,685	1	7	4,816	0	0	4,854	9	0	
14	Contributions from the Government of India	21,866	0	0	21,817	0	0	21,900	0	0	24,677	0	0	
15	Court of Wards.	5,590	0	0	5,651	4	0	5,500	0	0	5,620	0	0	
16	Cess on land Revenue, Khalsa and Musafi Villages.	21,300	0	0	21,329	15	10	22,600	0	0	22,596	14	4	
17	Registration and sale of non-judicial stamps.	6,100	0	0	8,162	2	11	6,925	0	0	9,414	9	5	
18	Profit of Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank.	30,000	0	0	32,625	11	9	51,000	0	0	57,924	13	3	
19	Printing Press.	4,500	0	0	4,877	5	7	4,500	0	0	3,829	3	3	
20	Public Works Department.	14,406	0	0	15,794	4	10	8,701	0	0	15,511	0	7	
21	Electricity and Water Works.	25,311	0	0	24,031	6	4	25,716	0	0	28,419	8	11	
22	Stationery Depot.	16,801	0	0	14,422	1	9	21,501	0	0	15,269	1	9	
23	State Motor Transport Service.	47,466	0	0	50,078	5	7	77,730	0	0	75,031	0	6	
24	Miscellaneous.	26,725	0	0	26,895	3	0	38,226	0	0	34,262	5	7	
	Total Ordinary.	13,22,399	0	0	15,29,914	3	9	19,09,555	0	0	21,68,485	19	7	
EXTRA-ORDINARY.														
25	Refunds.	2,290	0	0	2,491	1	6	2,150	0	0	1,229	9	6	
26	Miscellaneous	14,450	0	0	14,843	15	2	6,500	0	0	12,991	13	0	
	Total Extra-Ordinary.	15,550	0	0	17,335	0	8	8,650	0	0	14,221	6	6	
	Total Ordinary & Extra Ordinary.	13,38,019	0	0	15,41,249	4	5	19,18,205	0	0	21,82,707	4	1	
	Opening Cash Balances on 1st October 1942 and 1943	1,95,555	14	0	1,95,555	14	0	3,56,263	9	5	3,56,263	9	5	
	Grand Total	15,33,605	14	0	17,36,805	2	5	22,74,468	9	5	25,38,970	13	6	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Dungarpur State during the year
1943-44 (Vikrami 2000-2001).

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget estimates for 1942-43		Actuals for 1942-43.		Budget estimates for 1943-44		Actuals for 1943-44.		Remarks.
		Rs.	as p.	Rs.	as p.	Rs.	as p.	Rs.	as p.	
ORDINARY.										
1	Devasthan. ...	13,881	0 0	14,845	13 1	14,475	0 0	14,806	0 1	
2	Contribution to the Government of India.	17,500	0 0	17,500	0 0	17,500	0 0	17,500	0 0	
3	Administration. ...	8,035	0 0	6,420	2 0	9,428	0 0	8,407	13 9	
4	Chief Minister's Office. ...	21,807	0 0	18,883	4 11	22,593	0 0	20,172	4 0	
5	Accounts Office. ...	8,119	0 0	7,654	0 9	8,563	0 0	7,974	0 9	
6	Record. ...	1,464	0 0	1,458	14 9	1,541	0 0	1,511	6 9	
7	Police. ...	60,900	0 0	55,719	15 7	68,334	0 0	59,208	15 3	
8	Army. ...	46,127	0 0	36,889	12 11	50,419	0 0	45,298	9 10	
9	Medical. ...	34,196	0 0	30,734	9 6	43,657	0 0	32,702	1 6	
10	Forests ...	1,15,496	0 0	1,10,513	1 11	1,93,226	0 0	1,77,705	4 5	
11	Religious and Charity. ...	5,538	0 0	5,794	5 8	6,281	0 0	6,237	6 0	
12	Karkhanas. ...	48,283	0 0	58,454	2 9	81,088	0 0	91,456	7 9	
13	Pensions and Gratuities ...	13,317	0 0	12,798	10 2	12,626	0 0	11,659	12 3	
14	Ceremonial. ...	17,555	0 0	14,103	15 2	26,742	0 0	28,585	2 4	
15	Palace. ...	25,159	0 0	25,017	12 3	29,399	0 0	30,563	4 7	
16	Personal Expenses of His Highness	90,000	0 0	90,000	0 0	90,000	0 0	90,000	0 0	
17	Zonani Deori. ...	41,449	0 0	40,963	1 0	41,449	0 0	40,661	0 0	
18	Education of Ruling Family. ...	5,628	0 0	5,451	3 3	7,718	0 0	7,552	12 4	
19	Revenue. ...	43,462	0 0	36,293	15 10	51,137	0 0	61,631	5 2	
20	Court of Wards. ...	3,552	0 0	2,398	13 6	3,548	0 0	3,390	4 9	
21	Customs and Excise. ...	92,902	0 0	1,17,084	12 8	1,39,743	0 0	1,74,644	4 7	
22	Judicial. ...	14,930	0 0	13,993	7 6	17,230	0 0	14,518	7 11	
23	Guest House ...	1,286	0 0	13,328	11 9	18,042	0 0	21,263	9 3	
24	Jail. ...	6,144	0 0	6,167	8 9	6,889	0 0	5,818	13 6	
25	Public Works Department. ...	11,355	0 0	9,117	14 2	18,709	0 0	20,296	12 1	
26	Electric and Water Works Department.	43,553	0 0	51,689	11 7	96,881	0 0	93,669	11 6	
27	Education ...	35,833	0 0	34,612	14 10	47,327	0 0	41,789	14 0	
28	Grant to Municipalities. ...	35,000	0 0	47,345	14 3	51,000	0 0	77,695	8 6	
29	Stationery. ...	15,560	0 0	13,126	6 3	15,504	0 0	4,997	2 3	
30	Remittances. ...	800	0 0	617	5 6	1000	0 0	823	10 2	
31	Printing Press. ...	3,210	0 0	3,034	4 3	3,349	0 0	2,530	7 0	
32	Boundary Department ...	2,056	0 0	1,128	10 6	1,008	0 0	788	4 3	
33	Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank.	13,006	0 0	14,251	6 2	14,252	0 0	19,413	3 2	
34	State Motor Transport Department	46,423	0 0	46,449	9 8	70,415	0 0	70,244	8 2	
35	Miscellaneous. ...	9,288	0 0	8,499	5 9	10,618	0 0	9,252	10 7	
	Total Ordinary.	9,63,005	0 0	9,76,358	10 7	12,91,721	0 0	13,17,410	8 8	
EXTRA-ORDINARY.										
36	New Works ...	64,557	0 0	80,070	12 7	2,00,510	0 0	2,38,801	0 6	
37	Settlement. ...	25,432	0 0	20,333	14 3	30,876	0 0	25,090	3 3	
38	Loans ...	3,100	0 0	1,025	0 0	3,000	0 0	615	0 0	
39	Miscellaneous. ...	61,350	0 0	61,154	12 6	38,278	0 0	55,909	0 0	
	Total Extra-Ordinary.	1,54,139	0 0	1,42,631	7 1	2,72,664	0 0	3,20,409	3 9	
	Total Ordinary and Extra-Ordinary.	11,17,144	0 0	11,38,989	1 11	15,64,385	0 0	16,37,819	12 5	
40	Investments. ...	8,923	0 0	2,41,549	7 1	3,33,323	0 0	3,88,149	4 5	
	Total including Investments.	11,26,067	0 0	13,80,538	9 0	18,98,311	0 0	20,26,308	0 10	
	Closing Balances on 30th September 1943 and 1944.	4,07,538	14 0	3,56,263	9 5	3,76,157	9 5	5,12,662	12 6	
	Grand Total	15,33,605	14 0	17,36,803	12 4	22,74,468	9 5	25,38,970	13 6	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the average, maximum and minimum prices per § Udaishahi maund of a number of essential articles in the Capital, during the year 1943-44 (Vikrami 2000-2001).

Name of article	Average price		Maximum price		Minimum price	
	Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.
Maize ..	3-10-	2	3-10-	2	3-10-	2
Wheat ..	5- 5-	4	5- 5-	4	5- 5-	4
Gram ...	5- 2-	10	5-11- 5 September 44		5- 0- 0 April to July 44	
Rice Superior	10- 0- 0		10- 0- 0		10- 0- 0	
Rice Inferior	8-12- 0		8-14- 3 January to September 44		8- 0- 0 October-December 43	
Mung .	9- 1- 1		10- 0- 0 September 44		8-10- 7 November 43	
Urd ..	5-15- 0		6-10- 0 September 44		5-11- 5 December 43 to January 44	
Zira ..	62- 3- 7		64- 0- 0 Nov. 43 & Jan. to Sep. 44		53- 5- 4 October & December 43	
Gur ..	17- 0- 7		20- 0- 0 August & September 44		13- 5- 4 October 43	
Ghee .	97- 8- 7		111- 5- 6 July 44		91- 6-10 January 44	
Salt ..	5-11- 5		5-11- 5		5-11- 5	
Sugar ...	29- 1- 5		29- 1- 5		29- 1- 5	
Tobacco ...	77-12- 5		106-10- 8 September 44		77- 1- 9 October 43 to March 44	
Dhania ...	29-10- 1		35- 9- 0 September 44		26-10- 8 October 43 to March 44	
Chillies ..	24- 3- 3		26-10- 8 December 43 to March 44		20- 0- 0 October 43	
Methi	16- 3- 3		20- 0- 0 December 43 to March 44		13- 5- 4 June 44 to September 44	
Malkangni ..	16- 0- 0		16- 0- 0		16- 0- 0	

§ One seer = 100 tolas.